Appendix VI-H: Coachella Valley IRWM Program Project List (as of October 22, 2013)

This appendix includes a list of all projects submitted for inclusion in the 2014 Coachella Valley IRWM Plan. The list as printed is current as of October 22, 2013, but may be updated at any time. Please refer to the online project database for a current list of all projects included in the Plan. The project database can be accessed here: http://irwm.wrime.com/cvirwm/login.php. Please be aware that users must register and login prior to viewing database. Registration is free.

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182	Mid Valley Pipeline Phase II	Coachella Valley Water District	Project requires the construction of a distribution system that will extend through the Mid-Valley including through the cities of Indio, La Quinta, Indian Wells, Palm Desert, and Rancho Mirage.	Unless an alternate water supply is available, Coachella Valley Golf Courses pump their water supply from the overdrafted Coachella Valley aquifer via private wells. The Coachella Valley aquifer is annually overdrafted by approximately 100,000 to 150,000 acre-feet per year. If non-potable water is made available to these golf courses in lieu of groundwater, the overdraft could be significantly reduced. The sources of non-potable water available for golf course irrigation include recycled municipal effluent and Colorado River Water. The Mid-Valley Pipeline Final Concept Paper by GEI Consultants, October 2005, Identified 50 golf courses that could be served by a non-potable distribution system which would provide recycled municipal effluent from CVWD's Palm Desert Wastewater Reclamation Plant No. 10 and Colorado River water from the Coachella Canal. This project will provide approximately 50,000 AFY of non-potable annually and will reduce groundwater overdraft by up to 50%.	The Mid Valley Pipeline is a proposed non-potable water distribution system to provide recycled municipal effluent and Colorado River water for golf course irrigation in lieu of groundwater. There are over 100 golf courses in the Coachella Valley using an average of approximately 1,000 AFY each. This project could reduce demand on ground water by approximately 50,000 AFY annually.	The Mid Valley Pipeline is a non-potable water distribution system to convey recycled water and Colorado River water to Golf Courses for irrigaion in lieu of groundwater. The project consists of two phases estimated at a total cost of approximately $ 75 million. Phase 1 is complete and consists of a booster station at the Coachella Canal in Indio, approximately 7 miles of 54-inch pipeline along the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel, and 90 acre-feet of storage reservoirs at CVWD's WRP 10. Phase 1 pumps Colorado River water from the canal to the existing WRP 10 recycled water distribution system which serves 8 golf courses. Colorado River water augments the recycled water supply in summer months when golf course irrigation demand exceeds recycled water supply. Phase II is estimated to cost $ 35 million and consists of expansion of the WRP 10 distribution system to serve 50 golf courses with an average demand of 1000 AFY each.
187	Water Recycling Efficiency and Capacity Improveme nt Project	Desert Water Agency	The contract work site is located at the Desert Water Agency Water Reclamation Plant within the city limits of Palm Springs, in Riverside County, California.	In an effort to continue our water conservation plans, the Desert Water Agency ("Agency") has entered into an agreement with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians ("Tribe") to supply them with recycled water for irrigation of a tribal-owned golf course located in Palm Springs, California. The tribe currently used a privately-owned pumping well to produce irrigation water, from a high-quality potable water aquifer, for the golf course. The recycled water provided to the golf course will offset the current potable water used for irrigation, allowing the tribe to eliminate electrical and maintenance costs associated	This project will offset high-quality potable ground water consumption at a Tribal owned golf course, by connecting the golf course to the recycled water system. See # 20	From #19: To meet the proposed recycled water demands, capacity and production will be increased at the Agency owned water reclamation plant. #20 The Agency proposes to install two wells to pump non-potable groundwater. This groundwater will be fed into the recycled water plant to supplement the water currently being treated during high demand water periods. A new 500,000-gallon water reservoir is being added, along with a new hydro pneumatic tank,

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				with pumping while preserving our vital groundwater supply.		increasing the water storage capacity at the plant. The project will also increase energy efficiency, through the installation of solar power generating modules. The solar power created will be used to offset power costs, reduce the electrical grid demand and carbon footprint of the recycled water plant.
188	Belardo Road Pipeline Replacement	Desert Water Agency	Palm Springs Main Zone	The 24" pipeline on Belardo Road needs to be extended to connect two sections of existing infastructure. Installing the pipeline will provide benefits to the customers by improving the efficiency of the distribution system.	This project would install a 24" pipeline running under Belardo Road.	The Desert Water Agency General Plan suggested that this pipeline be installed in 2009. Due to budget restraints, the project was postponed. There is a need to install the infastructure to increase the efficiency of the distribution system as well as minimize other water supply or quality problems relating to deterioration of other pipelines over time. This project is several years old and was stopped due to archeological reasons. This section of pipe will connect two sections of 24" pipeline allowing us to move water from north to south as intended in the general plan. Currently, the water must flow through smaller pipes, increasing head loss and reducing flow capacity.
189	Groundwater Quality Protection Project	Mission Springs Water District	MSWD service area	Eliminate septic tanks that threaten contamination of groundwater supply, by expansion of MSWD wastewater collection system and wastewater treatment plant. Protect hot mineral water which is the economic basis of the community's spa industry.	Complete construction of wastewater collection system in Assessment District 12 Sub Areas M, F, D1, which will connect 2600 parcels to the MSWD system and abate 1000 on-site septic systems. Provide partial funding for expansion of wastewater treatment plant.	Areas M. F, D1 are part of a larger assessment district, which voters passed in 2004. In creating the Assessment District, voters provided $28 million of match funding which expires in 2014. Engineering design of the 10 sub areas that make up the assessment district is almost complete and funds are needed for construction. The project will abate septic systems and protect both the drinking water supply and the hot water that is the basis of the spa economy for the city of DHS and the Coachella Valley. In some parts of the city the septic tank density is 2.3 to 2.8 times the density recommended by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

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190	Well Pumping Plants 44 and 45 of the Palm Springs Main Well Field	Desert Water Agency	The project area is adjacent to the Whitewater River Channel within the cities of Palm Springs and Cathedral City, which in turn lie within the Upper Coachella Valley.	DWA Pumping Plant 44 and Pumping Plant 45 project is necessary to augment DWA's existing water supply system so that DWA can continue to provide safe and reliable service to residents of its service area in accordance with its 2008 Domestice Water System General Plan.	The project consists of construction of two wells, followed by the construction and operation of associated pumping plants.	The project consists of construction of two wells, followed by the construction and operation of associated pumping plants. Each well will be drilled to a depth of approximately 1,000 feet, and will have a 20 inch diameter casing fitted with about 400 feet of perforations. Each pumping plant will be designed to produce approximately 2,000 to 2,500 gallons per minute (gpm), and will be driven by a 400± horsepower electric motor.
191	Posse Park Surface Water Treatment Plant	Indio Water Authority	Project located at site designated for the City of Indio's Posse Park owned by the IWA, NW corner of Avenue 42 and Golf Center Parkway.	The IWA and the Valley have experienced and will continue to experience substantial growth over the next 20 years. At present, the IWA and all other east Valley water agencies rely solely on local groundwater from the Lower Whitewater River Subbasin, an un-adjudicated basin, for its water supply. The basin is showing signs of overdraft. Increasing demands therefore have to be met with additional water supply sources. Future plans for recharging recycled water from VSD will also require a blending source. The SWTP will deliver the blending source for this application.	A conceptual design has been completed for the Posse Park Suface Water Treatment Plant and the CEQA process has been initiated. The next steps in project implementation are pilot testing (if necessary), design and construction.	IWA has signed a letter of intent to purchase 20,000 AFY of Delta water to be exchanged with Colorado River water to be delivered to the new SWTP via the Coachella Canal. A SWTP would increase IWAï¿½s flexibility in serving its customers and would help reduce the groundwater overdraft in the area. The intention is that treated water from the SWTP would be primarily for potable use, but it may also be used as a blending source for future groundwater recharge. The IWA Conceptual Design report evaluated six alternatives and identified full conventional pretreatment, low pressure membrane filtration, blending of filtered surface water with existing groundwater supplies and free chlorine for primary and residual disinfection as the prefered alternative. The project will be designed and constructed in two phases with an initial capacity of 10 MGD and expanded once for an additional 4 MGD by 2025.

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192	Groundwater Elevation Monitoring--Regional project of CVRWMG	CVRWMG	Monitoring sites throughout the Coachella Valley Water Management Region	Develop monitoring program for the region that, as a minimum, complies with SBX7 6	Develop the program and organization structure to comply with SBX7 6	Develop the groundwater elevation monitoring for the groundwater basins/subbasins in the Coachella Valley Water Management Region, so as to better manage the resource during normal, wet and dry water years. An entity must volunteer to be the monitoring agent by January 1, 2011, with reporting to begin by January 1, 2012.
193	Information Systems--a Regional Project of CVRWMG	CVRWMG	Coachella ValleyWater Management Region	Develop the information systems needed to support the IRWMP, as well as the monitoring program and other sharing of information from Planning Partners that may serve the efficient management of water resources in the Region.	Conceptual design needed--information systems that will report on those metrics that relate to attainment of Plan objectives	Conceptual design needed--information systems that will report on those metrics that relate to attainment of Plan objectives
194	Implementation of Projects in Garnet Wash and Tributaries Master Plan	Riverside County Flood Control and Water COnservation District	Projects located within Garnet Wash drainage area, about four miles southeast of the city of Desert Hot Springs, in Riverside County, California.	The problem of controlling storm waters in the area has been complicated because of flood runoff from the hills tends to spread out in many small washes over a wide area and poses a serious flood hazard threat to prospective land developments.	The District will construct flood control channels and culverts to control storm waters in the area.	Project will implement one or more stormwater managment projects identified in the MDP.
195	Implementation of Projects in East Wide Channel, Long Canyon and Tributaries Master Plan	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Detention dams, levees and reservoirs near the mouths of Long Canyon and West Wide Canyon. Also includes improvements to channels.	Storm runoff coming from the canyons in the little San bernardino Mountains onto the alluvial slopes is not confined to well-defined watercourses. Projects are needed to control large unpredictable storm flows and pose an extreme flood hazard.	Detention dams, levees and reservoirs near the mouths of Long Canyon and West Wide Canyon and tributaries. Also includes improvements to channels.	Detention dams, levees and reservoirs near the mouths of Long Canyon and West Wide Canyon and tributaries. Also includes improvements to channels.

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196	Implementation of projects for Cathedral City Master Plan	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	South of Terrace Road in Cathedral City is subject to flooding from local storm runoff due to inadequate drainage systems. The Cathedral City has flooding problems that impact properties. Streets, channels and other flood infrastructure need to be installed or maintained to minimize or prevent flooding problems.	South of Terrace Road in Cathedral City is subject to flooding from local storm runoff due to inadequate drainage systems. The Cathedral City has flooding problems that impact properties. Streets, channels and other flood infrastructure need to be installed or maintained to minimize or prevent flooding problems.	South of Terrace Road in Cathedral City is subject to flooding from local storm runoff due to inadequate drainage systems. The Cathedral City has flooding problems that impact properties. Streets, channels and other flood infrastructure need to be installed or maintained to minimize or prevent flooding problems.	South of Terrace Road in Cathedral City is subject to flooding from local storm runoff due to inadequate drainage systems. This area and downstream need flood control improvement projects completed. Streets, channels and other flood infrastructure need to be reconstructed, installed or maintained to minimize or prevent flooding problems.
197	Achieve 14 percent reduction in Agricutural Water Use	Coachella Valley Water District	This project is located in the agricultural areas Eastern Coachella Valley	An Agricultural conservation program is necessary to prevent wasteful irrigation practices and to ensure that limited colorado river supplies are efficiently used to meet demand and to help reduce burden on the overdrafted Coachella Valley Groundwater basin. Agricultural conservation program will provided a source of supply for municipal treatment of Colorado River Supplies.	This Agricultural Conservation Program will employ a series of tiered activities, each activity becoming more stringent to achieve a goal of 14 percent reduction in iagricultural rrigation water use.	CVWD has demonstrated through past Bureau of Reclamation Sponsored programs that CVWD sponsored agricultural conservation programs with grower participation are effective. This project will provide a tiered approach to conservation, graduating to more stringent steps as necessary to achieve a goal of 14 percent conservations. The steps are 1) grower education and training, 2) CVWD provided services such as scientific irrigation scheduling, scientific salinity management, moisture monitoring, and irrigation distribution uniformity evaluations, 3) Irrigation system Upgrades/retrofits which includes full or partial funding to convert from flood and sprinkler to micro-sprinkler and drip, 5) economic incentives to those who maintain a water use budget.

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198	Treated Agricultural Drain Water for agricultural irrigation	CVWD	This is an East Valley Project and the location has not been finalized but will likely be at Ave. 63 and Filmore	Approximately 80,000 of agricultural drainage escapes out of the basin through agricultural drains. This local water supply could be desalinated and reused for agricultural drainage in the east valley creating a new water supply for urban use in the west valley via recharge of the west valley groundwater basin, thus reducing demand on the overdrafted groundwater basin.	Complete siting studies, environmental impact evaluation and design for agricultural drain water capture and treatment facilities.	A brackish groundwater treatment pilot/feasibility study was completed in 2008 (Malcolm-Pirnei) testing treatment alternatives, brine management approaches and source water supply capture. The study recommended capturing ag. drain water and perched ag. return flows (via bank filtration/pumping) for desalination using either RO or nano filtration. It is proposed that the desalinated water would be used for agricultural irrigaion in lieu of Colorado River Water. This would create new water for ag. irrigation, making more colorado river water available for municipal use or recharge. Brine could also be reused for saline wetlands habitat.
199	Siting studies, EIR and design of Colorado River Water Treatment Facility for municipal use	CVWD	Location is not determined.	The groundwater basin is in overdraft, and Colorado River water Supplies are secure. Treating Colorado River Water for municipal use, reduces pumping thereby reducing the overdraft condition of the basin. Also Treating Colorado River water reduces salinity of water entering the basin.	This project consists of completing siting studies, preparing environmental impact evaluations, obtaining necessary permits and designing Colorado River treatment facilities for urban customers.	As growth occurs in the East Valley and farms convert to urban uses, ag demand for CR water decreases. To avoid increased urban groundwater pumping, CR water will need to be treated for municipal use. A surface water treatement feasibility study was successfully completed by Malcolm-Pirnie in 2008 testing alternative treatment methods and system compatibility. It is proposed that facilities could be designed to treat up to 90,000 afy of CR river water by 2045.
200	Implementation of projects in the Palm Springs area Master Drainage Plan	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Projects will be located in the City of Palm Springs, Riverside County, California.	Drainage problems in Palm Springs need improvement for flood protection of both existing development and potential future development.	Drainage problems in Palm Springs need improvement for flood protection of both existing development and potential future development.	Drainage problems in Palm Springs need improvement for flood protection of both existing development and potential future development. Maintain Palm Canyon Levees, Whitewater River Levee,Tahquitz Creek Flood Control. Improve open channesl, underground storm drains. Include new retention beasins and existing basins like Victoria, Ruth Hardy, Airport, Farrell and Eagle debris basin and retention basins.

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201	Implement projects in the Desert Hot Springs Area Master Drainage Plan	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Projects are located int he City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California.	The community needs adequate flood protection. Uncontrolled flood waters impacting this alluvial fan area can be very devestating, primarily due to the umpredictability of their flow path and their high velocities. Silt and debris can cause damage to property.	Construct and maintain debris basins, levees and open channels and underground storm drains.	The community needs adequate flood protection. Uncontrolled flood waters impacting this alluvial fan area can be very devestating, primarily due to the umpredictability of their flow path and their high velocities. Silt and debris can cause damage to property. Construct and maintain debris basins, levees and open channels and underground storm drains. Maintain existing facilities, included but not limited to, Desert Hot Springs channel, line e-1, e-2, and c-1.
202	East Cathedral Canyon Channel Levee Restoration	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	East Cathedral Canyon Channel located in Cathedral City, Riverside County, California	The Terrace Road Lateral and the Cathedral City Channel levee needs construction and restoration for flood protection purposes.	The District with Cathedral City is construction storm drains and working on the Terraace Road Lateral and levee restoration.	The District with Cathedral City is construction storm drains and working on the Terraace Road Lateral and levee restoration.
203	Verbena Channel	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Verbena Channel is south of Dillon Road and north of Two Bunch Palms Trail, near Desert Hot Springs, in the County of Riverside, California	Verbena Channel was a natural channel. During major storm events flows fromt his channel need to be controlled to prevent loss of property downstream and to assist with continued development of the area.	Replace a channel with a storm drain and a detention basin.	Verbena Channel is south of Dillon Road and north of Two Bunch Palms Trail, and will be replace by a storm drain and detention basin system from Camino Idilio approximately one mile north Verbena Drive at Park Lane.
204	Palm Springs MDP line 41	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Palm Springs, Riverside County, California. Line 41 from Golf Center Drive westerly in East Palm Canyon Drive to Cherokee Way.	A storm drain system is needed to help prevent flooding problems in the area. The storm drain sytem would also convery urban runoff. The project works in concern with Eagle Canyon Dam and Palm Springs Line 43 to provide flood protection to property along Highway 111 from Golf Club Drive to Auto Park Road. Project is ready to go, but currently has a $5,000,000 budget shortfall.	Construct flood control facilities from Golf Center Drive westerly in East Palm Canyon Drive to Cherokee Way.	Project would construction flood control facilities benefitting the communities of Palm Springs and Cathedral City. Line 41 from Golf Center Drive westerly in East Palm Canyon Drive to Cherokee Way.

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205	Eagle Canyon Dam	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	The proposed Eagle Canyon Dam and Debris Basin Project site is located in the hills to the southwest of East Palm Canyon Drive (Highway 111) near its intersection with Canyon Plaza Drive in Cathedral City, Riverside County, California. Portions of the project site are also located within the City of Palm Springs and tribal lands of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.	The area in and around the project site has been historically subjected to intense storm events resulting in flooding and property damage. Significant storm events have occurred in 1916, 1927, 1938, 1965, 1969, 1976, 1995 and 2008. During periods of heavy rainfall, mud and debris-laden floodwaters funnel down Eagle Canyon and damage structures and public infrastructure downstream. Flood control improvements are needed to improve public safety and reduce potential damage to developed land located immediately downstream from the project site. This project's primary purpose is to provide flood hazard mitigation. Specific purposes of the proposed project are to: (a) improve public safety; (b) prevent or reduce potential flood-related damage to existing residences and business located immediately downstream from the project site; (c) prevent or reduce sediment and debris from flowing downstream; (d) remediate potentially hazardous materials resulting from historic illegal dumping	Proposed project would support construction of Eagle Canyon Dam.	The proposed Eagle Canyon Dam peoject is southerly of Canyon Plaza Drive in the city of Cathedral City, Riverside County, California. The Dam will be an earthfill embankment constructed of locally available materials. The proposed earthen dam is designed to accommodate 100-year (3-hour and 6-hour) storm events. The project would provide protection from flood and debris flows to Palm Springs and Cathedral City. The project would also result in the restoration and reconstruction of areas historically subject to illegal dumping.
206	Whitewater River Levee Restoration	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Whitewater River, Riverside County, California.	Whitewater River has levees which are in need of repair or need increasing in size to protect the public from potential flooding issues.	Whitewater River has levees which are in need of repair or need increasing in size to protect the public from potential flooding issues.	Whitewater River has levees which are in need of repair or need increasing in size to protect the public from potential flooding issues.

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207	Eastern Coachella Valley Water Supply Project	CVWD	This project is located in the eastern Coachella Valley Generally south of Ave 52 and would serve the mobile home communities in that area that currently rely on arsenic contaminated groundwater	A large portion of the Eastern Coachella Valley groundwater basin has levels of arsenic that exceed the MCL for drinking water. The costs for private pumpers to install Arsenic Treatment are prohibitive. Many mobile home parks in the Eastern Coachella Valley receive their water from thes private wells with high arsenic levels. Their cummulative populations are in the high thousands. These areas are considered to be disadvantaged communities. The Cost for CVWD to extend its distribution system to these communities could be $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. This planning and design project would lay out the most cost effective distribution system and may result in plans and specifications for construction, and would also result applications for grant funding in future DWR funding rounds.	The purpose of this project is to extend CVWD's existing urban water distribution sytem to East Valley disadvantged communities who's only source of drinking water is private wells with arsenic levels that exceed the Maximum Contaminant level for drinking water. funds will be used for planning and design.	This project consists of planning, design,environmental review and permitting for construction of ductile iron water distribution pipelines to serve safe drinking water to east valley mobile home communities. Funds may also be requested to pay the disadvantaged communities' costs to connect to the system once it is in plance
208	Construct Wetland, Riparian, and Pupfish Habitat for CVMSHCP and Natural Community Conservation Plan	CVWD	Near the Salton Sea Delta, on the north shore of the Salton Sea, between Garfield and Arthur Streets, South of Avenue 72.	Provides mitigation for habitat that is periodically altered by flood control and drain maintenace activities.	Establish 66 acres of Rail wetlands, 44 acres of Sonoran Cottonwood-willow riparian forest, 25 acres of pupfish replacement habitat, and 5 acres of emergent wetland and riparian habitat near the Salton Sea Delta to replace habitat in the stormwater and drain channels that is periodically altered by maintenance activities.	This project consists of constructing 3 permanent habitats including 66 acres of wetland for California black rail and Yuma clapper rail, 44 acres of Sonoran cottonwood-willow riparian forest, 25 acres of managed replacement habitat for desert pupfish, and 5 acres of emergent wetland and riparian habitat in the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel and Delta Conservation area.

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209	Tahquitz Creek Levee Reconstruction	City of Palm Springs	North bank of Tahquitz Creek, extending from the confluence with the Palm Canyon Wash at the Gene Autry Trail bridge approximately 0.75 miles upstream adjacent to the Palm Springs Wastewater Treatment Plant and Demuth Park	The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) completed digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRMs) for Riverside County, adopted August 28, 2008. As part of this process, FEMA required that communities provide evidence to demonstrate that levees meet the minimum requirements established in Title 44, Chapter 1 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 65.10. The Tahquitz Creek levee has been identified as a Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL), Levee ID 16, as the City has been unable to demonstrate that this levee meets all of the requirements set forth in Section 65.10. This concrete lined levee was originally constructed in 1984, and later covered by the City's construction of the Tahquitz Creek Golf Course in 1994. The levee does not meet freeboard and other requirements set forth in Section 65.10 and must be repaired and reconstructed in order to satisfy FEMA's requirements and ensure the levee continues to be shown as providing flood control protection.	Repair and reconstruction of the Tahquitz Creek levee, including 1) regrading of landside slopes to a gradient of approximately 2.7:1 (H:V); 2) the placement of compacted fill in those areas on top of the levee where there is inadequate freeboard; and 3) excavation and replacement required to construct the concrete revetment as necessary to meet the requirements set forth in 44 CFR 65.10.	The Tahquitz Creek levee, a concrete lined levee, was constructed in 1984 to provide flood control protection of the City's Demuth Park and its Wastewater Treatment Plant. In 1994, the City constructed the Tahquitz Creek Golf Course which raised the elevation of the channel within the golf course and covered the concrete lined levee. The top of the levee is a concrete golf cart path and the channel side slopes are part of the golf course. The City has determined that the levee is not compliant with 44 CFR 65.10, as it does not meet freeboard requirements, long-term static stability with seepage, and rapid drawdown condition. A geotechnical analysis of the levee was performed, and it was determined that: 1) the existing concrete liner does not provide adequate revetment protection and must be replaced; 2) the landside slope of the levee must be stabilized with flattening the slopes to meet minimum requirements; and 3) the height must be increased to meet freeboard requirements.

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210	Whitewater River Region and Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Site Specific Objective Evaluation	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	The Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel from the Indio WWTP outfall to the Salton Sea	The Colorado RWQCB approved a Bacterial Indicator Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC) in 2010. However, both Board staff and dischargers recognized that the CVSC seems to have a natural background component and/or other uncontrollable source that contributes to the exceedances of bacterial indicators in the CVSC. Unfortunately, insufficient data exists to confirm the hypothesis. The TMDL implementation plan states, "If non-controllable natural background sources cause violations of this TMDL, Regional Board staff may consider revising water quality objectives for CVSC to address natural background sources of bacteria." This proposed project would conduct the necessary studies and develop the necessary documents to support, if warranted, the development of a Site Specific Objective for the CVSC. A site specific objective would allow dischargers to better allocate resources to this and other critical water needs in the Region.	The proposed project would conduct a monitoring study to determine the contribution of natural background and uncontrollable bacterial indicator sources to water quality conditions in the CVSC. If these sources are found to exceed current Water Quality Objectives, the project will develop the documents necessary to support a Site Specific Objective for the CVSC.	The proposed project will build upon existing data collected to evaluate bacterial indicator contributions from existing dischargers, natural sources and uncontrollable sources. The objective will be to determine if existing natural background and uncontrollable sources of bacterial indicators are causing exceedances of the default water quality objectives for recreational uses that are currently defined in the Colorado River RWQCB Water Quality Control Plan. IF such sources are found to be causing the exceedances, the project will develop the necessary reports, ceqa documents and revised basin plan language necessary to support the incorporation of a Site Specific Objective for the CVSC into the RWQCB Water Quality Control Plan.
211	Little Tuscany Sewer Improvements	City of Palm Springs	Milo Drive, Janis Drive, Vista Drive, Palermo Drive and Leonard Road	The residential subdivision of approximately 70 homes, located south of Racquet Club Road and west of N. Palm Canyon Dr. on the lower portion of the Chino Cone is without a public sewer system. These 70 homes continue to operate on privately owned septic systems. With many homes constructed 30 or 40 years ago, some septic tanks have failed, and given the rocky terrain, finding suitable replacement leach fields for septic systems can be difficult. Over the long term, impairment of groundwater quality exists due to the potential for septic systems to fail and wastewater to percolate into the water table. Extending public sewers to these homes will allow the properties to connect directly to a publicly maintained sewer system, and avoid the problems associated with poorly maintained or failing septic systems, where untreated effluent is leached directly into the ground. Increasing the public sewer system by 70	Extension of 4,200 linear feet of public sewer lines to over 70 homes to convert privately maintained septic systems to a publicly maintained sewer system. The project includes sewer extension in Milo Drive, Janis Drive, Vista Drive, Palermo Drive and Leonard Road, giving residents the ability to directly connect to a public sewer that is currently unavailable.	Construction of 8" V.C.P. sewers to connect to the City of Palm Springs public sewer system within the 70+ enclave of homes commonly referred to as "Little Tuscany", located on Milo Drive, Janis Drive, Vista Drive, Palermo Drive and Leonard Road. The residential subdivision of approximately 70 homes, located south of Racquet Club Road and west of N. Palm Canyon Dr. on the lower portion of the Chino Cone is without a public sewer system. These 70 homes continue to operate on privately owned septic systems. With many homes constructed 30 or 40 years ago, some septic tanks have failed, and given the rocky terrain, finding suitable replacement leach fields for septic systems can be difficult. Over the long term, impairment of groundwater quality exists due to the potential for septic

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				homes will also increase the amount of effluent available for recycling.		systems to fail and wastewater to percolate into the water table. Extending public sewers to these homes will allow the properties to connect directly to a publicly maintained sewer system.
212	Implementation of Total Maximum Daily Load Best Management Practices	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	City of Coachella, adjacent to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, in the County of Riverside, California.	A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for bacterial indicators was recently adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board-Colorado River Region. It calls for the City of Coachella to ensure that discharges into the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC) do not contribute to load of the bacterial indicators in the channel. Therefore, the City of Coachella needs to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) and solutions to prevent non-storm urban runoff flows from entering the CVSC. The City is in a disadvantaged area that has been disproportionately affected by the economic downturn. The city therefore needs assistance to implement the necessary programs and measures to address bacterial indicator discharges.	Implementation of structural and/or treatment BMPs to help reduce pollutant loading to the CVSC.	The proposed project would assist the City of Coachella with the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce and/or eliminate discharges of bacterial indicators from within the city to the CVSC, which has been identified as impaired due to bacterial indicators. The City has identified specific projects that can be implemented to achieve these goals. The projects include low impact development approaches to retrofitting urban areas, such as dry wells, infiltration swales and similar.

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213	Evaluate Stormwater Recharge Opportunities within the Desert Hot Springs MDP	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Region encompassed by the Desert Hot Springs MDP, encompassing the city of Desert Hot Springs, in Riverside County, California.	The Mission Springs Water District's water source is 100 percent groundwater, drawn from nine active production wells, providing water service to approximately 23,000 people as well as sewer service to approximately 8,000 people in Desert Hot Springs, Desert Crest Country Club and Dillon Mobile Home Park. The proposed project would evaluate, with the cooperation and partnership of Mission Springs Water District, opportunities to use existing and proposed flood control infrastructure to facilitate stormwater capture and recharge. Stormwater capture could help to offset water demand on the groundwater basin, enhance surface water quality and reduce downstream flood impacts. The Desert Hot Springs area is also a disadvantaged community with limited resources that could benefit from integrated project planning.	The proposed project would evaluate opportunities to capture and recharge stormwater within the Desert Hot Springs Master Drainage Plan MDP area. The project would also identify viable projects that could be funded at a later date	The proposed project would conduct a planning level study to evaluate, with the cooperation and partnership of Mission Springs Water District, opportunities to use existing and proposed flood control infrastructure to additionally facilitate stormwater capture and recharge and surface water quality improvements. The project would also investigate the viability of recharging stormwater into the Mission Creek Subbasin as a source of new water and to offset high TDS Colorado River Water that is currently being percolated. The evaluation will include consideration of retrofit of existing flood control infrastructure, modification of proposed flood control infrastructure plans, and consideration of new and/or supplemental projects. Projects that are determined to be viable will be incorporated into the Desert Hot Springs MDP.
214	BDCP and DHCCP	Desert Water Agency	Sacramento Bay Delta	While significant progress has been made in the Delta, there is more needed. The planning process will run out of money by the end of 2010 and SWP contractors will need to continue the process with funding. The SWP depends on reverse flows in the south delta which faces issues such as fisheries entrained by pumps, delta islands vunerable to flood, and water quality concerns. SWP supplies have been reduced by more than 20% since 2005. The long term stragedy is a Bay Delta Conservation Plan. This project submittal helps fund the Coachella Valley's portion of this project. The amount requested reflects both CVWD and DWA's share of the funding.	The delta conveyence project includes engineering to identify new alternatives to delta conveyence.	The project will convey water around the delta increasing supply for SWP contractors and residents of California. The plan includes tunnels, intakes, fish screens, pump stations, levee retrofits and other upgrades to the delta system.

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215	Perris Dam Remediation Program	Desert Water Agency	Lake Perris is an man-made reservoir built in 1973. It is the southern end of the State Water Project situated between Moreno Valley, and the City of Perris in what is now the Lake Perris State Recreation Area.	DWR has identified potential seismic safety risks in a section of the foundation of Perris Dam. There is no imminent threat to life or property. But, in the interest of ensuring the maximum public safety for those downstream of the lake, DWR has lowered the lake's water level. DWR is moving ahead with its plans to repair Perris Dam. The consulting board released its findings to DWR, the Division of Safety and Dams and the Metropolitan Water District. DWR has thoroughly evaluated the best and most feasible repair options to address the seismic concerns at Perris Dam. The proposed repair plan includes upgrading the dam by replacing the foundation material and reinforcing it with a stability berm placed on top of the improved foundation. This will allow the lake to return to its previous maximum operating pool elevation after construction. Other aspects of the proposed plan include a new outlet tower and emergency outlet release facilities.	Dam remediation will maximize beneficial uses of Lake Perris by restoring the reservoir to pre-drawdown levels and increase seismic safety.	DWR has identified potential seismic safety risks in a section of the foundation of Perris Dam. There is no imminent threat to life or property. But, in the interest of ensuring the maximum public safety for those downstream of the lake, DWR has lowered the lake's water level. DWR is moving ahead with its plans to repair Perris Dam. The consulting board released its findings to DWR, the Division of Safety and Dams and the Metropolitan Water District. DWR has thoroughly evaluated the best and most feasible repair options to address the seismic concerns at Perris Dam. The proposed repair plan includes upgrading the dam by replacing the foundation material and reinforcing it with a stability berm placed on top of the improved foundation. This will allow the lake to return to its previous maximum operating pool elevation after construction. Other aspects of the proposed plan include a new outlet tower and emergency outlet release facilities.

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216	Fargo Canyon Spreading Facility	Indio Water Authority	Fargo Canyon area - specific location of spreading facility to be determined	Several large residential developments are planned for North Indio along the Dillon Road Corridor This area of future development lies above the Fargo Canyon Sub Area. The Fargo Canyon Sub Area is an unadjudicated basin for which there is limited hydrogeolocial and water quality data. The IWA's 2007 Water Master Plan identifies the needed distribution facilities to serve this area. The source of supply is expected to be developed through exploration of the Fargo Canyon Sub Area or through an exchange agreement for delivery of IWA's Delta Water. The proximity of the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) to lands within Indioï¿½s northern sphere of influence presents a physical opportunity for delivery of surface water for storage and/or replenishment. Development of a groundwater storage project will serve as a proactive approach to meeting future water needs for the City of Indio through spreading facilities which will support the Farge Canyon Sub Area aquifer.	The project proposes a traditional approach to conjunctive use and it is anticipated that agencies within the Valley as well as others outside the Valley will be interested in an additional groundwater storage opportunity which will result in creation of a sustainable supply for future development in the City of Indio.	Through the construction of a new diversion from the CRA, the project will provide for the storing of water within the Fargo Canyon aquifer through spreading. During a ï¿½putï¿½ year, surplus Colorado River water or other surface water entitlements may be taken directly from the CRA and spread directly into the Fargo Canyon Spreading Basins. During a ï¿½takeï¿½ year, annual replenishment deliveries would be reduced by an equivalent amount of ï¿½takeï¿½ from the new storage account. Water normally delivered to the Valley via Metropolitanï¿½s CRA would now be available for delivery to other water purveyors via exchange within Metropolitanï¿½s water system. Valley-wide agencies would pump groundwater from the storage account, and thus would not require replenishment. This project presents a proactive approach to meeting future needs as well as providing a storage opportunity for agencies currently lacking adequate storage.
217	Implement projects in the Desert Hot Springs Area Master Drainage Plan	Mission Springs Water District	Projects are located in the service territory of MSWD, specifically the City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California.	See Flood Control entry for full description. Additionally, project should investigate recharge of flood waters into Mission Creek Subbasin, as a source of "new water" for the basin and to offset high TDS of Colorado River Aqueduct water that is currently being percolated.	See Flood Control entry for full description. Additionally, project should investigate recharge of flood waters into Mission Creek Subbasin, as a source of "new water" for the basin and to offset high TDS of Colorado River Aqueduct water that is currently being percolated.	See Flood Control entry for full description. Additionally, project should investigate recharge of flood waters into Mission Creek Subbasin, as a source of "new water" for the basin and to offset high TDS of Colorado River Aqueduct water that is currently being percolated.

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218	1400 Zone Facilities	Mission Springs Water District	Construction of production well, reservoir and transmission lines for 1400 Zone	MSWD's 1400 Zone has experienced significant growth due to residential infill in the 2004-2007 period, reducing redundancy in this zone to minimal levels. Additionally, the primary wells serving this zone have developed elevated levels of uranium, with one well having been removed from the system and the other fitted for wellhead treatment of uranium at a significant cost. A new Well 42 has been designed and with it is needed a 4 million gallon reservoir and associated transmission lines.	Provide potable water supply within densely populated pressure zone, by replacing existing well which has high uranium levels. Construct storage and transmission facilities for new well.	MSWD's 1400 Zone has experienced significant growth due to residential infill in the 2004-2007 period, reducing redundancy in this zone to minimal levels. Additionally, the primary wells serving this zone have developed elevated levels of uranium, with one well having been removed from the system and the other fitted for wellhead treatment of uranium at a significant cost. A new Well 42 has been designed and with it is needed a 4 million gallon reservoir and associated transmission lines.
219	Smart Water Conservation Programs	Indio Water Authority	Through the IWA Service area, City of Indio, Riverside County	The primary source of water supply in the Coachella Valley is groundwater. The Indio Water Authority currently relies entirely on groundwater to supply water demand. Groundwater levels in the basin have been steadily declining, and overall the water pumped from the Valley basin has exceeded both natural and artificial recharge. Water conservation measures can help mitigate groundwater overdraft by reducing overall demand. The ability to increase efficient water use has a direct impact on the amount of resources needed in the future. AB2175 directs the State to reduce per capita urban water use 20% by 2020, and SBX7 sets an interim target of 10% by 2015. Water conservation measures work directly toward this goal. While conservation programs can certainly reduce water use and waste not all programs have equal effects. Programs should be monitored for savings gained and cost effectiveness. Monitoring data can be used in outreach to promote local water savings.	Maximize local water supplies and reduce groundwater overdraft through specific water conservation programs and education. Monitor and analyze water savings gained from the programs and evaluate cost effectiveness. Use case studies to further promote the programs and education.	The Smart Water Conservation Programs will be used to help residence and stakeholders make smart water conservation decisions and also make conservation equipment more available. Home water audits are an excellent educational tool, and the IWA would like to provide indoor and outdoor audits. Turf conversion to drought tolerant plants is one of the most effective water conservation practices but the costs are prohibitive to many people. This project could make this option possible to many more people. Irrigation systems in the region are poorly designed, aged, and outdated. New irrigation products such as spray heads and smart controllers are available but more education is needed. Smart controllers are costly so different rebate options should be available.Additional programs include supplying consumers with plumbing retrofitting, water efficient shower heads and low flow toilets. Program monitoring will be used evaluate cost effectiveness and to enhance outreach and education.

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220	Identification of Septic Wastewater Plumes in the MSWD Service Area	Mission Springs Water District	Planning area of the Mission Creek and Garnet Hill Subbasins Water Management Plan	In 1996, contaminants from on-site wastewater systems were identified as an issue of significant concern for the MSWD service area in a study by USGS and Michigan Technological University. MSWD has made strides to convert many septic systems to sewer in the intervening years. However, no focused research has been done to identify or monitor any septic wastewater plumes that may exist. This project would provide much needed identification and monitoring to quantify the nature and extent of the threat to the area defined as the planning area in the Mission Creek and Garnet Hill Subbasins Water Management Plan.	Study and analysis of movement of septic wastewater that threatens the Mission Creek and Garnet Hill Subbasins.	Investigate the transport of septic wastewater at key sites. Study rate of wastewater movement and changes in concentration of selected contaminants with depth in the unsaturated zone and the saturated zone to be monitored at each site.
221	College Of the Desert MTC Infrastructure	College of the Desert	61-120 Buchanan Street Mecca, CA	In the spring, 2006, G&G Coachella Investment, LLC formed the Panorama Development Corporation, LLC to develop the 2,000 home residential and commercial site between Avenue 60 and 62, immediately east of Highway 86 Expressway. Since the formation of Panorama Development, Mr. Belzberg has engaged numerous consultants to develop a specific plan to the Riverside County's General Plan. For nearly nine months the consultants have worked on developing a specific plan that would be acceptable to the Riverside County planners. The specific plan for a 2,000 plus home development is enormous in complexity, massive in terms of planned developments and has many layers of planning for all future site improvements. Data – T1 and T3 lines are within access Electricity – easy access Natural Gas – within access Water & Sewer - On Monday, December 4, Panorama's team of civil engineers, COD's civil engineer and EVC master architect and I met	This information will be provided at a later date.	Temporary utilities are available and close by. However, this is an issue, according to CVWD. CVWD has a policy that requires any temporary utilities to be installed for only 1 year. If at the expiration of one year, permanent utilities are not installed, CVWD will step in and install the permanent utilities. I asked if we could negotiate the 1 year time line and was told no – this is policy. We will connect to water in a 18" line down the middle of Buchanan. However, if there is possibility that Panorama will start the road and street infrastructure before we have our first permanent building ready, and permanent utilities will not be in until at least 2009. We have much to do just for the logistics of timing and interaction among all the developers putting in their developments and infrastructure while we're between interim and permanent facilities.

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				with the staff of CVWD to review final options f		
222	Mission Creek/ Garnet Hill Subbasins Monitoring Program	Mission Springs Water District	Area overlying planning area for the Mission Creek & Garnet Hill Subbasins Water Management Plan	Improve the understanding of local hydrologic and geologic conditions, especially with respect to overdraft conditions in the Mission Creek and Garnet Hill Subbasins and artificial recharge of the subbasins.	Improve the understanding of local hydrologic and geologic conditions, especially with respect to overdraft conditions in the Mission Creek and Garnet Hill Subbasins and artificial recharge of the subbasins.	Improve the understanding of local hydrologic and geologic conditions, especially with respect to overdraft conditions in the Mission Creek and Garnet Hill Subbasins and artificial recharge of the subbasins.

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223	DMMs for CVRWMG Partners	CVRWMG	CVRWMG Region	funding for region-wide range of programs supporting the DMMs in the various partner agencies' Urban Water Management Plans	range of programs supporting the DMMs in the various partner agencies' Urban Water Management Plans	Seeking funding to support a range of programs supporting the DMMs in the various partner agencies' Urban Water Management Plans. May include such programs as plumbing retrofits, smart controller rebates, water efficient fixture rebates, ULFT rebates, education programs and more.
224	Resource Action Programs	Mission Springs Water District	MSWD Service Area, mainly in city of Desert Hot Springs	Desert Hot Springs relies on the Mission Creek Subbasin for their water source. The aquifer is in a state of overdraft, and conservation is warranted. This is an effective conservation program, as evidenced by the RAP "Living Wise" program that MSWD, along with SCE and SoCal Gas, sponsored in 6th grade classrooms in Desert Hot Springs. In the 2008-2009 school year, that classroom program resulted in over 5 million gallons of water saved in the community annually by participating households, with a projected 10-year savings of nearly 50 million gallons of water. Based on the success of the program administered through the school, MSWD would like to bring RAP's conservation program to the residential community at large.	MSWD will sponsor a RAP program which provides conservation kits containing water efficient fixtures such as a low flow showerhead and faucet aerators. Program is administered in part thru partner agencies that provide free financial counseling to families in disadvantaged communities. Customers learn about the water saving fixtures they are being supplied with and how, along with good conservation habits, installing the efficient fixtures will reduce their monthly utility bills.	MSWD will sponsor a RAP program which provides conservation kits containing water efficient fixtures such as a low flow showerhead and faucet aerators. Program is administered in part through partner agencies that provide free financial counseling to families in economically disadvantaged communities. Customers learn about the water saving fixtures they are being supplied with and how, along with good conservation habits, installing the efficient fixtures will reduce their monthly utility bills while conserving water. In the 2008-2009 school year, the RAP "Living Wise" program administered thru 6th grade classrooms resulted in over 13,000 gallons saved annually per household - an annual community savings of over 5 million gallons of water. Bringing a similar program to adults in the community will result in additional significant savings.

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225	Desert Hot Springs Community Gardens	Mission Springs Water District	City of Desert Hot Springs	Provide a hands-on learning facility to teach sustainable gardening methods and demonstrate efficient irrigation practices.	Construct and install a community garden as part of a Community Garden program led by the City of Desert Hot Springs	Build raised beds for one community garden location and install irrigation equipment needed for each plot in the garden; construct demonstration area in which to teach about soils, irrigation techniques, mulch, plant selection. The City will provide the location and the Toro Company has interest in providing and installing the irrigation equipment. MSWD will provide education programs and oversee construction of the raised beds. The emphasis is on organic gardening and sustainable techniques and water use.
226	IWA Recycled Water Program	Indio Water Authority	The proposed above ground facilities at Valley Sanitary District (VSD) WWTP would be located at the existing WWTP compound at Van Buren Street, Indio.Four City or IWA-owned sites located along or north of 42nd Avenue are currently under consideration for the proposed satellite treatment facility site. Posse Park is one of possible sites, with three other parcels located just north and west.	The IWA proposes to treat wastewater flows from the Valley Sanitary District (VSD) WWTP for re-use on large scale irrigation sites within or adjacent to the City and for possible groundwater echarge of the underlaying aquifer. The project goal is to establish a more sustainable and reliable water supply portfolio, which could reduce current and future groundwater pumping. Currently, VSD discharges approximately 6,700 AF/yr of treated effluent to the unlined Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. It is anticipated that up to 17,400 AF/yr of recycled water could be available at build-out conditions for irrigation and groundwater recharge.	The City of Indio Water Authority (IWA) proposes to treat wastewater flows from the Valley Sanitary District (VSD) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) for re-use on large scale irrigation sites within or adjacent to the City and for possible groundwater recharge of the underlying aquifer.	The proposed Indio Water Authority (IWA) Recycled Water project would include: (1) installation and operation of a tertiary treatment system that complies with Title 22 Standards for recycled irrigation water, (2) installation and/or conversion and operation of pipelines for recycled water conveyance, (3) installation and operation of one or more groundwater recharge treatment facilities, and (4) installation and operation of aquifer storage recovery (ASR) wells or conversion and operation of existing wells to ASR for groundwater recharge. The project components would be expected to be implemented in phases based upon recycled water availability and market demand. Several treatment options would comply with Title 22 Standards for irrigation

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						waterincluding tertiary filtration, tertiary microfiltration and membrane bioreactors. Title 22 effluent requirements for each treatment option are tailored to ensure the reliability of the specific treatment option.
227	Coachella Valley Groundwater Model	Indio Water Authority	Coachella Valley	A groundwater computer model is a valuable tool for evaluating alternative management alternatives in terms of groundwater flow, pressure and water quality. A model with good predicibility would help planning for recharge efforts (imported water, recycled water), evaluate potential risk for subsidence and liquefaction.	Improve upon existing groundwater model to assess current and future impacts of groundwater pumping and recharge to provide information to the CVIRWMG for groundwater management planning.	The proposed project would build upon the existing groundwater model developed by CVWD. The work would: 1) Enhance the current knowledge of hydrogeology, 2) Compile reliable data describing hydrogeologic properties, groundwater recharge, groundwater pumpage, and groundwater discharge to evapotranspiration, 3) Improve model calibration methods, and 4) Improve model verification methods.
228	Desert Cahuilla Wetlands Expansion	Tribal Government	North West Shore of the Salton Sea	Due to the signing of the QSA, the Salton Sea will shrink in size by 2018 due to water transfers and other waters not being delivered to the Salton Sea. Because of this the Pacific Migratory Flyway must be preserved for critical habitat by creating shallow wetlands. Additionally, these shallow wetlands will reduce air emissiveness by keeping the sea sediments wet. These sediments contain selenium, pesticides, high nutrients and salts. If these sediments volatize into the air it will stop agriculture in the valley due to high salts being deposited to nearby crops, it will increase asthma in the valley and possibly drive everyone and their businesses to leave the Coachella Valley. It will destroy tourism and discourage a viable economy.	Increase Habitat within the valley. Protect human health by stabalizing sediments. Protect the agriculture in the Coachella Valley.	We will increase the size of the wetlands by building 100 acre cells. These cells will be shallow (no more than 3 feet deep. Fresh (White Water Storm Channel) and Salt Water (from the Salton Sea) will be used to maintain this project. We will build the project using the natural materials and not importing new materials. We will build on land that the sea has already receeded from. This project is consistant with the States plan for shallow habitat complexes as described in the planning documents of Salton Sea Restoration.

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229	Groundwater Quality Protection Perez Road Sewers	City of Cathedral City	The project is located on Perez Road in Cathedral City, between Date Palm Drive and Campbell Street. The Perez Road Corridor is predominately commercial, with numerous multi-tenant buildings. Businesses range from food service establishments to auto repair to retail. The cooridor is within the Desert Water Agency Service Area.	Perez Road is a major commercial corridor within the City of Cathedral City that developed using septic tanks rather than sanitary sewers. It is necessary to install sewers to assist businesses experiencing failing septic systems. Project limits for sewer installation are from Date Palm Drive to Campbell Street and from Kieley Road to Cathedral Canyon Channel. The installation of a sewer line is in accordance with Desert Water Agency's South Area Master Plan, from Date Palm Drive to East Palm Canyon including connection to the Desert Water Agency (DWA) booster pump station. Septic tanks disposal systems south of the Whitewater Channel in Cathedral City have been identified as a significant threat to public potable groundwater resources. This project will permanently remove these known pollution sources (septic tanks) and will sustain and improve local and regional water supply reliability.	Eliminate septic tanks that threaten contamination of groundwater supply, by expansion of DWA wastewater collection system and connection to booster pump station.	Replace existing septic tanks with sanitary sewers in the vicinity of Perez Road from Date Palm Drive to Campbell Street and from Kieley Road to Cathedral Canyon Channel. The project includes 6,820 feet of 8" diameter sewer and 4,324 feet of 15" sewer. The project will eliminate over 80 existing septic tanks and provide sanitary sewer service to 98 individual parcels.
230	Groundwater Quality Protection South City Improvement District (SCID)	City of Cathedral City	Coachella Valley Water District Service Area	There are thousands of septic tanks that lie east of the Whitewater Channel in the Coachella Valley that have been identified as a significant threat to public potable groundwater resources. This project will permanently remove these known pollution sources (septic tanks) and will sustain and improve local and regional water supply reliability. Cathedral City is confident that this project will proceed with full community support and participation. Long-term attainment and maintenance of state and Federal drinking water quality standards will also be achieved as a result of this endeavor.	The project will permanently remove known pollution sources (septic tanks). It will sustain and improve local and regional water supply reliability and proceed with full community support and participation. The project contributes to the long-term attainment and maintenance of state and federal drinking water quality standards.	The South City Improvement District involves constructing municipal wastewater collection systems and eliminating septic tanks that overlie regional aquifers. The project will build over five miles of wastewater pipelines and eliminate approximately 500 septic tanks—extending the municipal wastewater collection system to over 700 properties. Septic tanks have infiltrated the region at a fast pace due to rapid growth in the area. The rapid spread of septic tanks has lead to increased levels of total dissolved solids and nitrate salts in regional groundwater.

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231	Groundwater Quality Protection and Floodplain Management - Eagle Canyon Dam and Lines 43 and 41	City of Cathedral City	Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District	The project will alleviate current deficiencies in the existing storm water drainage systems, and protect development downstream of Eagle Canyon from debris and flooding during significant rain events. The project site is located in Flood Hazard Zone A, as designated on FEMA Flood Insurance Rate maps. Flood Hazard Zone A is defined as areas of a 100-year flood, with base elevations that have not been determined. The project is designed to improve conveyance of the existing storm water drainage systems. When constructed, the project will protect development downstream of the project from flood events. The construction of the debris basin would reduce the potential for mudflow. The dam will provide flood detention, recharge and flood hazard mitigation for the developed portion of Cathedral City located downstream.	The project will provide flood detention and flood hazard mitigation for the developed portion of Cathedral City located downstream of the canyon. Storm water flows from the wash would be conveyed in 3300 linear feet of 42” drainage pipeline (Line 43), which extends to East Palm Canyon Drive (Highway 111) for approximately 1,000 LF, terminating at the West Cathedral Channel.	The proposed project would include the construction, operation, and maintenance of an earthen dam, debris catchment and underground storm drain. The project will provide flood detention and flood hazard mitigation for the developed portion of Cathedral City located downstream of the canyon. The outlet works would be ungated and the dam would therefore only hold water for brief periods of time following significant flood events. The debris basin would keep sediment and debris from flowing downstream, and would be cleaned out on a periodic basis to prevent buildup of materials and storm water. Storm water flows from the wash would be conveyed in 3300 linear feet of 42” drainage pipeline (Line 43), which extends to East Palm Canyon Drive (Highway 111) for approximately 1,000 LF, terminating at the West Cathedral Channel. Prior to construction of the project, the Project Proponent anticipates remediation of potentially hazardous materials resulting from illegal dumping.

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232	Water, Sewer and Drainage - North City Specific Plan	City of Cathedral City	Coachella Valley Water District Service Area	In 2007, Cathedral City decided to create a bold new vision for its expansion and enhancement by developing a plan for approximately 5,000 acres of existing and recently annexed properties located to the north of Interstate 10. The major features include: Preservation of desert habitat, two major Mixed Use-Urban Districts at the eastern and western gateways to Cathedral City, two major Mixed Use-Neighborhood Districts, a major freeway-oriented Business Park and a unique Edom Hill Industrial Park for clean manufacturing with an emphasis on renewable energy and sustainable products. A primary goal of the North City Specific Plan is to provide for sustainably-designed infrastructure in new development. Several of the goals and policies discuss specific objectives related to water efficiency, storm water retention, and use of reclaimed water. As such, the development of both public and private infrastructure should strive to use state-of-the-art technologies.	The Specific Plan provides a sustainable approach to site development and landscape design. Current technologies and best management practices should also be followed to create projects that are responsive to environmental conditions and assure that development respects the natural systems present and minimizes long-term negative impacts.	A primary goal of the North City Specific Plan is to provide for sustainably-designed infrastructure in new development. Ensure that an adequate infrastructure system is in place for future development in North City. To conserve precious water resources, an area-wide reclaimed water system would be desirable. Per the CVWD Master Plan, a new sewer system will be installed to the southeast of the Specific Plan area that will direct the flow on the north side of the I-10 freeway to the Thousand Palms area. There is currently no storm drain infrastructure within the Specific Plan area. CVWD will own and maintain future storm drain systems. Two major storm drain system backbone lines are recommended: (1) To serve the Edom Hill-Light Industrial District (2) To serve all new development along I-10. Two major channels are recommended to carry the runoff to a detention system or to the Whitewater Wash: (1) Morongo Wash and (2) Long Canyon/Willow Hole.

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233	Bridge Drainage System Design for 3 Whitewater River Bridges	City of Cathedral City	Coachella Valley Water District, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Service Areas and Army Corps of Engineers Navigable Rivers Jurisdiction	Cathedral City is in the developmental phase for constructing a new 4 lane bridge at Cathedral Canyon Drive as well as widening to six lanes the Ramon Road Bridge and the Date Palm Drive Bridge. All bridges are over the Whitewater River and within 3 miles of each other. Cathedral Canyon Drive Bridge is to replace a low water crossing and the widening of the other two bridges are to improve traffic circulation and emergency response during times of floods and accidents or other life threathening situations.	To avoid corrosion and erosion, the design must include proper placement of outfalls, including prevention of flow from splashing or being blown back onto support members. In addition, water should be prevented from running down a crack at the paving notch joint, between pavement and bridge, and undermining an abutment or wingwall.	Bridge deck drainage is accomplished in the same manner as drainage of other curbed roadway sections, bridge decks are often less effectively drained because of lower cross slopes, uniform cross slopes for traffic lanes and shoulders, parapets that collect relatively large amounts of debris, drainage inlets and piping that are relatively small, and clogging of inlets and drainage systems. Bridge inlets collect flow into relatively small ductile cast-iron or welded-steel chambers. By contrast, pavement systems have features that are much larger pre-cast, cast-in-place, or masonry structures. Such weight and size is incompatible with bridge structures. Bridge drains are typically steel tubes that must withstand vibrations and deflections better than the storm drains associated with pavement drainage. Requirements in the design of deck drainage systems differ in the following respects from roadway drainage systems: Near total interception may be a desirable upgrade of expansion joints
234	Master Drainage Plan Implementation - Ramon Road Corridor	City of Cathedral City	Coachella Valley Water District Service Area	Ramon Road in the City of Cathdral City experiences moderate flooding, inundating the south side of the roadway during all rain storm events at Sky Blue Trail. However, at Shifting Sands Trail all travel lanes in both directions are inundated during all rain storm events. Providing one travel lane free of inundations for the 10-year storm event in each direction was the criteria established as the minimum level of flood protection required along Ramon Road.	Ramon Road experiences moderate flooding, inundating the south side of the roadway during all rain storm events at Sky Blue Trail. However, at Shifting Sands Trail all travel lanes in both directions are inundated during all rain storm events.	Address intercepting runoff flows along Ramon Road between the White Water River and Date Palm Drive by utilizing the combination of storm drain pipe, and detention basin systems. However, due to the significant size of drainage facilities required to intercept all the flows reaching Ramon Road further studies of viable alternatives to intercept runoff flows along Ramon Road between the White Water River and Canyon Vista Road, east of existing high point along Ramon Road should be accomplished. The logic in looking at the set of alternatives is based on considering the high point east of Avenida Valdez as the

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						terminus point for the Ramon Road system connecting at the Whitewater River. These additional alternatives also provide the City the opportunity to develop a phased implementation plan to intercept runoff flow tributary to Ramon Road at Date Palm Drive via a future system along Date Palm Drive.
235	Groundwater Quality Protection - West Cathedral City Septic Tank Replacement	City of Cathedral City	These projects are located in the western part of Cathedral City north and south of East Palm Canyon Drive. The four un-sewered areas include a 24 acre, 200 unit, mobile home park, 25 acres of commercial property, and 48 acres of residential property.	These project areas are a listed priority for the Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region 7. The projects provide a permanent solution to reducing the amount of nitrates, bacteria, viruses and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) migrating towards the Coachella Valley's underground aquifer, which provides the drinking water supply in the region. This is a groundwater non-point source pollution reduction project providing sewer improvements in Cathedral City to protect drinking water in the Coachella Valley.	These project areas are located in the western part of Cathedral City north and south of East Palm Canyon Drive. Sanitary sewer service is not available and development has proceeded with septic tanks for sewage disposal The four un-sewered areas include a 24 acre, 200 unit, mobile home park, 25 acres of commercial property, and 48 acres of residential property.	These projects are located in the western part of Cathedral City north and south of East Palm Canyon Drive. The four un-sewered areas include a 24 acre, 200 unit, mobile home park, 25 acres of commercial property, and 48 acres of residential property. The project areas are a listed priority for the Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region 7. The projects provide a permanent solution to reducing the amount of nitrates, bacteria, viruses and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) migrating towards the Coachella Valley's underground aquifer, which provides the drinking water supply in the region. This is a groundwater non-point source pollution reduction project providing sewer improvements in Cathedral City to protect drinking water in the Coachella Valley.
236	Master Drainage Plan Implementation - Cathedral City South	City of Cathedral City	Project location is that portion of the City of Cathedral City south of Ramon Road to the south City limits.	There is currently no storm drain infrastructure in the project area and the Master Plan for Drainage was last updated in the early 1990's. The plan requires updating to incorporate existing conditions, current and proposed development and the latest technologies. The planned improvements will include detention and retention basins, pipelines, and BMPs for treatment. The improvments will provide a permanent solution to reducing the amount of nitrates, bacteria, viruses and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) migrating towards the Coachella Valley's underground aquifer, which provides the drinking water supply in the region. This is	Review previous planning studies and develop new plan for storm drain infrastructure in the southern portion of Cathedral City. Coordinate plan with CVWD and Riverside County Flood Control.	The project will prepare a master drainage plan for the southern portion of Cathedral City. The area currently does not have any drainage infrastructure. The planned improvements will include detention and retention basins, pipelines, and BMPs for treatment. The improvements will provide a permanent solution to reducing the amount of nitrates, bacteria, viruses and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) migrating towards the Coachella Valley's underground aquifer, which provides the drinking water supply in the region. This is a

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				a groundwater non-point source pollution reduction project providing drainage improvements in Cathedral City to protect drinking water in the Coachella Valley.		groundwater non-point source pollution reduction project providing drainage improvements in Cathedral City to protect drinking water in the Coachella Valley.
237	Flood Control and Recycling of Storm, Non Storm Run Off Water - Desert Cove Golf Course	City of Cathedral City	Coachella Valley Water District, Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District	The proposed Desert Cove Golf Course will provide resolution to existing flood control deficiencies, provide the same level of flood protection with substantial cost savings and provide econimic development. The flood control plan does not affect the hydrology of the Whitewater River basin or the flood plain hydraulics.The flood control improvements occur beneath the finished surface of the golf course and above the top banks of the river/channel on the Whitewater River only. The Basis of Design Reports approved by both CVWD and RCFC&WCD contained detailed analysis of (1) hydrology, (2) floodplain hydraulics, (3) flood protection measures, (4) shear stress calculations, (5) freeboard calculations, (6) mitigation measures, (7) engineering design criteria inherent in flood control improvement design.	The project consists of a 158 acre - 18 hole golf course located in the Whitewater River Storm Channel and the East Cathedral Canyon Wash including a 6000 SF Clubhouse and a 14,000 SF maintenance facility.	The Desert Cove flood control plan has 7 distinct elements of flood control improvement types. The plan was designed to resolve existing flood control deficiencies and mitigate increases in flow depth and/or velocity. (1) Hybrid Bermuda Turf grass channel lining/armoring - resisting flow velocity induced erosion, (2) Soil cement lined ponds - stabilize 14 acres of the river channel and serve as water reservoirs for the capture and recycling of water, (3) Turf Reinforcement mats - to stabilize 1.5 acres, (4) Buried soil cement grade control structures - prevent under mining of slope lining in the event of 100 flood, (5) Soil cement fill on top of the southerly bank - mitigate overtop in the 100 year flood, (6) Construct a floodwall atop the northerly bank - mitigate overtop in the 100 year flood , and (7) Reinforced concrete slope protection toe-extension - resolve and existing condition of the East Cathedral Channel and mitigate proposed conditions North Cathedral channel.
238	Ramon Road Corridor - Improve Flood Protection	City of Cathedral City	Coachella Valley Water District, Riverside County Flood Control & Water Conservation District	In a 3.9 Square Mile area that is 90% developed there are few drainage structures. There is one private detention basin and one retention basin and a number of nuisance flow and dry well inlet facilities. The existing roadways act as the main flow conveyance system. There are three major intersections along Ramon Road which are significant collection points - shifting Sands, Canyon Vista Road and Date Palm Drive. Ramon Road experiences moderate flooding, inundating the south side of the roadway during all rain storm events at Sky Blue Trail. However, at Shifting	Providing one travel lane free of inundations for the 10-year storm event in each direction was the criteria established as the minimum level of flood protection required along Ramon Road. The RCFC&WCD recommends 100-year flood protection for all dwelling units and subdivisions.	Implement improved flood protection along Ramon Road from Date Palm Drive to the Whitewater River. The project drainage area extends from the Union Pacific Railroad right of way to the north, Ramon Road to the South, the Whitewater River Levee to the west and Date Palm Drive to the east. The Whitewater River serves as the backbone drainage infrastructure facility providng flood protection in the Coachella Valley. Due to the significant size of drainage facilities required to intercept all flows

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				Sands Trail all travel lanes in both directions are inundated during all rain storm events.		reaching Ramon Road, additional alternatives provide the City the opportunity to develop a phased implementation plan to intercept runoff flow tributary to Ramon Road at Date Plam Drive via a future system along Date Palm Drive.
239	Palm Springs Unified School District - Storm Drain Outflow Transport Contamination	City of Cathedral City	Coachella Valley Water District	Results of soil and water quality tests taken in April and May 2009, at the Cathedral City Elementary School detention basin's storm drain pipe outflow, showed there were total coliform, E. coli, and potential human pathogens present. Due to these results, the detention basin, which is in the school's playground area, was fenced off to protect the children from contact with the contamination. Because the detention basin is part of the school playground, the source of the contamination needs to be identified and eliminated to allow the coninued use of the area by students.	Detention Basin contamination from unknown sources upstream from the Cathedral City Elementary School require field research, development of corrective actions and detailed planning to correct a public health and safety hazard.	The source of the contamination is not known. The first phase of this project will conduct field research to establish the source or sources and develop corrective actions to eliminate the problem. Because the upstream residential and commercial areas are in the process of connecting to a new sanitary sewer system, some septic tank systems are still in use. If the contamination is coming from failures of the existing septic tank systems and leach fields, then subsidizing the cost to connect those properties to the sewer system could solve the problem. Once the source of the contaminatio has been determined and the contamination stopped, the existing catch basins, storm drain piping, distribution boxes, and drywells would have to be cleaned and disinfected. If surface contamination flowing down the curb and gutter is the cause, then a group of filtration systems could be designed and constructed to accept nuisance and storm water.
240	Groundwater Protection-Cathedral City Cove Drainage System 4	City of Cathedral City	Cathedral City Cove Area.	This project is required to complete the Cathedral City Cove Sewer (Septic Tank Removal) Project. This phase of the overall Cove Sewer project was postponed due to lack of funding.	Construct new storm drain pipe to serve an area on the south side of Cathedral City Cove.	The project will construct 18", 24" and 36" diameter storm drain pipe and appurtenances. The constructed system will convey stormwater to the east Cathedral Canyon Channel which, in turn, discharges to the Whitewater River. BMPs will be implemented to remove gross pollutants.

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241	Cathedral City North City Specifc Plan - East Sub-Region	City of Cathedral City	Coachella Valley Water District Service Area	In 2009 and 2010, Cathedral City decided to create a new vision for its expansion and enhancement by developing a plan for annexation of properties located north of Interstate 10 to Ramon Road and to Cook Street in the Thousand Palms area. This annexation plan links with the North City Specific Plan to establish strong economic, transportation and lifestyle connections between the North City and the existing City development to the south, and between North City and the rest of the Coachella Valley along the northern corridor of Interstate 10 for approximately 6 miles. The current near term vision concentrates economic development efforts from Date Palm Drive to Ramon Road and bounded by Varner Road and Interstate 10 for a length of approximately 3 miles for the disadvantaged communities of Cathedral City and Thousand Palms.	The planning provides for a sustainable approach to site development and landscape design. Current technologies and best management practices should also be followed to create projects that are responsive to environmental conditions and assure that development respects the natural systems present and minimizes long-term negative impacts.	A primary goal of the North City Specific Plan East - Subregion is to provide for sustainably-designed infrastructure in new development. Ensure that an adequate infrastructure system is in place for future development in the East-Subregion. To conserve precious water resources, an area-wide reclaimed water system would be desirable. Per the CVWD Master Plan, a new sewer system will be installed to the east of the Specific Plan area that will direct the flow on the north side of the I-10 freeway to the Thousand Palms area. There is currently no storm drain infrastructure within the planning area. CVWD will own and maintain future storm drain systems. Two major storm drain system backbone lines that are recommended in the North City Specific Plan would be continued eastward to the Thousand Palms area and sized for the future planned area.
242	Palm Springs Line 43 and 43a	RCFC&WCD	Project connects Eagle Canyon Dam in Cathedral City to West Cathedral Canyon Channel.	Proposed project works in concert with Palm Springs Line 41 and Eagle Canyon Dam to provide critical flood protection to property along Highway 111 from Golf Club Drive to Auto Park Road. project will remove debris and stormwater flow threats from this area and support removal of designated Zone 1 floodplains. Project will also support water quality improvements in downstream receiving waters due to reduction of unconfined flooding of urban areas.	Project proposes to construct a storm drain connecting the proposed Eagle Canyon Dam to West Cathedral Canyon Channel. Project will reduce flood hazard for properties adjacent to this reach of HWY 111.	This underground stormdrain will extend from the existing West Cathedral Canyon Channel west to East Palm Canyon Boulevard (HWY 111) then northwest in East Palm Canyon Boulevard to Via Capri Street then southwest approximately 600 feet to the outlet of the future Eagle Canyon Dam.

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243	Coachella Valley Salt and Nutrient Management Plan	CVRWMG	This project addresses the entire Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin.	This project will include development of a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan for the groundwater basin in response to the State Water Resource Control Board's Recycled Water Policy.	This project will include development of a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan for the groundwater basin in response to the State Water Resource Control Board's Recycled Water Policy.	This project will include development of a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan, including: 1. Determine the constituents of concern and area to be addressed with stakeholders. Coordinate with the Regional Board and develop/expand the conceptual model of the watershed. 2. Evaluate existing beneficial uses, water quality criteria and objectives for surface and groundwater for understanding constraints and opportunities for change. 3. Collect, aggregate and analyze historic and current water quality data for the beneficial uses and objectives review and the antidegradation analysis. 4. Develop water balance, salt and nutrient balance and capacity to model future groundwater quality at various draft objectives. 5. Develop implementation plan to meet objectives and protect beneficial uses while expanding the use of recycled water and water conservation practices. 6. Document the efforts for inclusion in Basin Plan amendment and perform environmental analysis and coordination with Board.

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244	Desert Edge Geothermal Water Conservation and Preservation	Riverside County, Supervisor Benoit	Southeast of Desert Hot Springs, west of Sky Valley, north of Interstate 10, centered on Township 3 South Range 5 East, Sections 10 and 11, 3.5 square miles of unincorporated Riverside County.	Desert Edge is a community of elderly, low/fixed income and disabled persons in the unincorporated area of Riverside County. Historically undercounted by the U.S. Census, Desert Edge has been recently recognized as a Census Designated Place with approximately 7,000 dwelling units per the County of Riverside and planned future development. The housing density is very high, with 24 mobile home and recreational vehicle parks clustered around hot water wells along the Mission Springs fault line. Desert Edge's population and economy is dependent on the hot mineral well water which is pumped from the ground water into hot pools for therapy. The age and frailty of the residents and visitors creates a greater health risk should effluents and contaminants from septic systems and commercial/industrial waste contaminate the groundwater. Limited income for health related risks further places this community in the category of disadvantaged. A sewer system is desparately needed.	Proposed development west of Mountain View Avenue will provide a sewer system to this unincorporated area of the County of Riverside. Extension of the sewer system east of Mountain View, along with proposed 18th Avenue improvements, to Bennett Road (east boundary of Desert Edge) would meet the waste water removal needs of the community.	A sewer system extension from a planned wastewater facility near Mountain View Avenue/Varner Road to Desert Edge east along 18th Avenue would meet the immediate needs for wastewater removal. A sewer system will prevent groundwater contamination from septic systems, leach lines and commercial/industrial runoff into the ground. Groundwater contamination poses a significant health threat to the community of Desert Edge, and seasonal/recreational visitors. Lack of sewer system prevents improvements to existing mobile home and recreational vehicle parks and proposed developments, and thus, has hindered the economy. The community is disadvantaged by age, health and income and lack of economic viability as a result of limitations placed on proposed development and existing facilities that are inadequate. Many facilities are in dire need of improvements to meet a basic standard for quality of life of disenfranchised and retired persons.
245	Pierce Community Infrastructure - Regional Water Treatment Facility (North)	Pueblo Unido CDC	The proposed project is located southerly of Avenue 66 and northerly of Avenue 70 in the Oasis Community, in a portion of Section 21, Township 7 South, Range 8 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (See Figure 1) The Community of Oasis is at an elevation of	An initiative driven by community leaders that reside along Pierce Street in the unincorporated community of Oasis, California, The Pierce Street Community Infrastructure Project is addressing serious safety concerns regarding unacceptably high levels of arsenic and fluoride in their local onsite water well systems. Arsenic has been linked to bladder, lung and skin cancer, and may cause kidney and liver cancer. Arsenic is also harmful to the central and peripheral nervous systems, as well as heart and blood vessels, and causes serious skin problems. It also may cause birth defects and reproductive problems. State and federal environmental regulations stipulate safe drinkable water with arsenic level of 10 parts	Funding for the proposed project will cover engineering, environmental reports and construction costs to provide safe and reliable drinking water to existing mobile home parks in the vicinity and address the high levels of arsenic and fluoride at onsite wells.	Agricultural Worker families represent the local labor force that contributes approximately 500 million dollars a year in agriculture to the region. Farm workers constitute the back bone of our national food system sustainability. But despite their remarkable contribution, these hard working families is the largest disadvantaged community in the region plagued with extreme rates of poverty, unemployment, virtually non-existent access to critical social and economic development services, and lack of affordable and safe housing. The major barrier is the lack of basic infrastructure that has been detrimental in bringing

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			approximately -60 feet below mean sea level. Temperature records from the area indicate a monthly average maximum temperature of 104 degrees Fahrenheit (F) during the summer months and a monthly average minimum temperature of 38 degrees F during the winter months. Precipitation records indicate an average of 3.03 inches per year. The proposed project is to provide water service to the existing Duroville mobile home park that consist of 257 units , Oasis mobile home park that consist of 400 units, and 10 Polanco parks that consist of 83 units with a total of 770 spaces. The target community consists of agricultural workers and low income families. There is also a need for sewer service in this community.	per billion. Currently, arsenic lab results in the area have found between 21 to 50 parts per billion.		new resources and opportunities to improve the quality of life. The proposed Pierce Community Infrastructure – Regional Water Treatment Facility consist of extending approximately 20,000 linear feet of pipeline from the nearest connection point located at Avenue 74 and Harrison Rd. The pipeline will be extended east along Av. 74, and north along Pierce St

Project Id	Project Title	Organization	Describe Project Location	Describe Need for Project	Project Summary	Project Description
246	St. Anthony of the Desert - Water Treatment Facility	Pueblo Unido CDC	The proposed project is located east of Lincoln Street, west of Johnson Street, north of Avenue 68th, and south of State Highway 111 in the unincorporated community of Mecca in a portion of Section 21, Township 7 South, Range 8 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (See Figure 1)	An initiative driven by La Union Hace La Fuerza, a tenant improvement committee that resides at the park, St. Anthony of the Desert Water Supply facility is addressing serious safety concerns regarding unacceptably high levels of arsenic and fluoride at the onsite water well system. Arsenic has been linked to bladder, lung and skin cancer, and may cause kidney and liver cancer. Arsenic is also harmful to the central and peripheral nervous systems, as well as heart and blood vessels, and causes serious skin problems. It also may cause birth defects and reproductive problems. State and federal environmental regulations stipulate safe drinkable water with arsenic level of 10 parts per billion. Currently, arsenic lab results in the area have found range of 21 to 50 parts per billion.	The proposed St. Anthony of the Desert Water Treatment Facility Project is a decentralized small community water drinking system that will utilize Reverse Osmosis technology to remove high levels of arsenic and supply drinking water to 650 residents at the park.	Agricultural Worker families represent the local labor force that contributes approximately 500 million dollars a year in agriculture to the region. Farm workers constitute the back bone of our national food system sustainability. But despite their remarkable contribution, these hard working families is the largest disadvantaged community in the region plagued with extreme rates of poverty, unemployment, virtually non-existent access to critical social and economic development services, and lack of affordable and safe housing. The major barrier is the lack of basic infrastructure that has been detrimental in bringing new resources and opportunities to improve the quality of life. Funding for the proposed project will cover engineering, environmental reports, local permit fees and construction costs to provide safe and reliable drinking water to resident at St. Anthony of the Desert and effectively address high levels of arsenic and fluoride at the onsite well.

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247	Pierce Community Infrastructure – Water Extension Supply (South Section)	Pueblo Unido CDC	The proposed project is located southerly of Avenue 74, east of Harrison Rd, and west of Pierce Street in the Oasis Community, in a portion of Section 21, Township 7 South, Range 8 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (See Figure 1) The Community of Oasis is at an elevation of approximately -60 feet below mean sea level. Temperature records from the area indicate a monthly average maximum temperature of 104 degrees Fahrenheit (F) during the summer months and a monthly average minimum temperature of 38 degrees F during the winter months. Precipitation records indicate an average of 3.03 inches per year.	An initiative driven by community leaders that reside along Pierce Street in the vicinity of Oasis, California, The Pierce Street Community Infrastructure Project is addressing serious safety concerns regarding unacceptably high levels of arsenic and fluoride in their local onsite water well systems. Arsenic has been linked to bladder, lung and skin cancer, and may cause kidney and liver cancer. Arsenic is also harmful to the central and peripheral nervous systems, as well as heart and blood vessels, and causes serious skin problems. It also may cause birth defects and reproductive problems. State and federal environmental regulations stipulate safe drinkable water with arsenic level of 10 parts per billion. Currently, arsenic lab results in the area have found between 21 to 50 parts per billion. The proposed water extension supply will provide safe reliable drinking water for this area, and it will improve the overall health environment conditions of the residents.	The proposed Pierce Community Infrastructure – Water Extension Supply consist of extending approximately 9,915 linear feet of pipeline from the nearest connection point located at Avenue 74 and Harrison Rd. The existing pipeline is 30” inches in diameter. The intention is to connect at this point, and then south along Harrison Rd, then east along Avenue 74 to Pierce Street, then south and north along Pierce Street as indicated in the attached Figure 1. The project will provide safe reliable drinking water to approximately 1,300 residents.	Agricultural Worker families represent the local labor force that contributes approximately 500 million dollars a year in agriculture to the region. Farm workers constitute the back bone of our national food system sustainability. But despite their remarkable contribution, these hard working families is the largest disadvantaged community in the region plagued with extreme rates of poverty, unemployment, virtually non-existent access to critical social and economic development services, and lack of affordable and safe housing. The major barrier is the lack of basic infrastructure that has been detrimental in bringing new resources and opportunities to their desire to improve the quality of life. Funding for the proposed project will cover engineering, environmental reports and construction costs to provide safe and reliable drinking water to existing mobile home parks in the vicinity and address the high levels of arsenic and fluoride at onsite wells.

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248	Harrison Street (Sunbird and surrounding cluster)	Pueblo Unido CDC	There are a series of mobile home parks on Harrison Street clustered between Ave 62 to Ave 68 and Ave 74 to Ave 82. There are approximately 158 mobile home units in the area, the largest cluster being the Sunbird Mobile Home Park. This cluster of mobile homes is home to approximately 1,100 residents.	The mobile home parks in this area provide housing to low-income families, primarily farmworkers and other working families. This region has been identified as one of those suffering from the naturally occurring arsenic contamination in the ground water supply. To date, none of the mobile home parks in this area provide an alternate source of drinking water, nor do they provide treatment to the drinking water. In fear of jeopardizing their health, residents purchase vended water from machines, or purchase bottled water, which is a financial burden for families given they must still pay their monthly water bills which they use for mostly bathing and minimal household use (i.e. washing dishes etc). Connecting these mobile home parks to the CVWD water system and sewer systems is the most viable solution for these residents in order to secure a safe and reliable drinking water source and a safe wastewater system. Project Type	Build an extension and Harrison Street to connect the impacted mobile home parks to the CVWD main lines to provide drinking water to residents. In addition given the major septic system leaks that have occurred in this area, there is a need to add sewer system.	A connection to the CVWD main line needs to be constructed to connect these mobile home parks to CVWDs water. There are 158 mobile home units, that are home to 1,100 residents. There needs to be a planning, Engineering and Construction phase to this project. Aside from the drinking water infrastructure, there is also a need to convert the current septic systems into sewer. Currently places like sunbird mobile home park suffer from serious septic system leaks which could also contribute to the groundwater contamination. Both the water quality and wastewater issues are a public health issue for the residents.

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249	Pierce Community Infrastructure - Sewer Sanitary Collection System (North)	Pueblo Unido CDC	The proposed project is located south of Avenue 66 and north of Avenue 70 in the Oasis Community, in a portion of Section 21, Township 7 South, Range 8 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (See Figure 1)	Existing mobile home parks in the community of Oasis along Pierce Street, typically utilize individual on-site wastewater facilities that are inadequate and do not meet current minimum standards and are in need of replacement. The presence of high groundwater and poor percolation rates in the vicinity, can negatively impact the operation of an onsite wastewater treatment system, especially when shallow groundwater wells are used. The elevated groundwater can cause the system to fail and significantly degrade the surrounding groundwater quality that is the mainstream use for drinking water. CVWD analyzed water quality data from wells and found the water quality in the area indicate high levels of arsenic, fluoride, TDS, and nitrate. The project's connection to the CVWD's wastewater collection system ensures public health, preserves valuable water resources and diminishes the possibility for ground water contamination.	CVWD's Water Reclamation Plant No. 4 located north of the existing community has adequate capacity to provide for the generated flows of the proposed project as well as existing customers. Once the proposed wastewater facilities are constructed they will be transferred to CVWD. CVWD will own, operate and maintain the onsite and off-site sewage collection system. CVWD provides sanitation (wastewater) service to approximately 100,000 customers. CVWD's wastewater system includes six water reclamation facilities, 35 lift stations, 150 miles of sewage force mains and 1,101 miles of gravity sewer main lines. A monthly sanitation charge will support ongoing operation and maintenance expenses.	Funding for the proposed project will cover construction costs to provide sewer sanitary collection system to existing mobile home parks in the vicinity and address the substandard septic systems, and sewage lagoons. Construcion: 1. 2,640 feet of 8-inch gravity sewer line from Oasis Park easterly along Avenue 70 to Pierce Street 2. 5,270 feet of 12-inch gravity sewer from the intersection at Avenue 70 and Pierce Street northerly along Pierce Street to Avenue 68, connect to Polancos and Duro mobile home parks at Avenue 68 3. Sewage lift station at the northeast corner of Avenue 68 and Pierce Street 4. 5,200 feet of 6-inch sewer force main from the lift station northerly along Pierce Street to Avenue 66 5. 1,000 feet of sewage force main from Pierce Street and Avenue 66 to CVWD's 10-inch force main at the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. The existing force main will transfer the sewage to WRP-4

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250	South Mecca Plan	South Mecca Group	Project located adjacent to the unincorporated community of Mecca, CA, comprised of those lands generally within a 1.5 mile radius from the intersection of Johnston and Avenue 66, excluding those properties included in The Mecca Specific Plan (SP00377).	Project requires infrastructure design and construction to facilitate the orderly extension of services from the urban core which is the Mecca community in order to provide jobs, housing, schools and recreation. Project area is immediately adjacent to the existing developed community of Mecca, CA. All recent community infrastructure improvements have been developed along 66th Street. Prudence would dictate that the logical path of development of all future extensions of the urban core would occur radially from these community assets. In order to accomplish this future infrastructure needs must be anticipated.	In order to serve the potable water needs for the future residents of Mecca expansion and extension of existing services will need to be designed and constructed.	The Project will accommodate future logical development activity in the Mecca area. Several years ago the County of Riverside was engaged in a process to update its general plan to reflect future development needs. That effort was stalled due to the County's lack of funding. Notwithstanding, the land owners in the immediate vicinity of Mecca have participated in all community planning activities and expect that any future expansions of the Mecca community would include those adjacent parcels. This objective is further supported by the recent and future capital investments made by the County, including the new library, fire station, commercial center, the soon to be constructed boys and girls club and the future grade separation at 66th street, allowing residents of Mecca to travel safely over the railroad tracks on their way to the new K-12 school at 66th and Tyler.
251	Surface Water Treatment Study	City of Coachella Water Authority	Potential water treatment plant would be located approximately 3 miles east of downtown Coachella, near the Coachella Canal.	The project will include development of a Surface Water Treatment Study to recommend a capital improvements plan for a new water treatment plant that treats canal water from the Coachella Canal to potable water standards. Water demands in the eastern part of the City of Coachella are planned to increase in the long-term future, and surface water treatment may be a viable and cost-competitive alternative to groundwater.	The project will include development of a Surface Water Treatment Study to recommend a capital improvements plan for a new water treatment plant that treats canal water from the Coachella Canal to potable water standards.	This project will include development of a Surface Water Treatment Study, including: 1. Tabulate the current and projected City-wide potable water demands and supplies over a 30-40 year time horizon. 2. Perform a source water characterization of Canal water delineating water quality and treatability characteristics. 3. Develop siting and process alternatives for a water treatment plant. 4. Evaluate alternatives based on economic and non-economic factors and select preferred alternative. 5. Develop projected capital and life-cycle costs for the preferred alternative. 6. Prepare capital improvements and phasing plan for water treatment plant and future expansion of City water distribution system.

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252	Stormwater Master Plan	City of Coachella Water Authority	the area contained within the City limits of Coachella	The City of Coachella is a low-lying area situated below sea level and is subject to flooding on a regular basis. The project will develop a stormwater improvement master plan that will establish a program of capital improvement projects to reduce flooding, provide stormwater detention, and route stormwater to the Whitewater Channel, which is the regional conduit that drains stormwater runoff from the Coachella Valley into the Salton Sea.	This project will include development of a stormwater master plan to establish a capital improvements program for stormwater projects that will mitigate flooding issues.	The project will include development of a stormwater master plan, including: 1. Summary of existing storm water management system, storm drain gravity and pumping network, and synopsis of existing problems with flooding. 2. Stormwater runoff and flood routing hydraulic analysis to identify existing system deficiencies. 3. Development of storwater conveyance, pumping, and detention alternatives to correct system deficiencies; development of a stormwater BMP (including stormwater quality) program to complement permanent facilities 4. Identification of preferred alternative based on cost and non-economic factors. 5. Prepare capital and life cycle cost estimates for the preferred alternative. 6. Prepare a schedule for the various implementation phases of the preferred alternative. 7. Summarize potentially available funding sources.
253	Recycled Water Feasibility Study	City of Coachella Water Authority	The source of recycled water and location of tertiary treatment would be the Avenue 54 Wastewater Treatment Plant on Avenue 54 just west of the Whitewater Channel. The recycled water would be to an array of locations throughout City of Coachella, City of Indio, City of La Quinta, and other unincorporated parts of Riverside County.	The project will include development of a recycled water feasibility study to provide tertiary wastewater treatment at the Avenue 54 Wastewater Treatment Plant in the City of Coachella and implement a recycled water distribution system that will distribute recycled water to public and private entities for landscape irrigation, industrial use, groundwater recharge, agricultural in-lieu exchanges with groundwater and canal water, and habitat revitalization.	This project will include development of a recycled water feasibility study to provide tertiary wastewater treatment in the City of Coachella and recycled water to a variety of in-City uses and outside customers.	Project Description: The project will include development of a recycled water feasibility study, including: 1. Define the existing and projected quantities of secondary effluent available for tertiary treatment and recycling over a 25 year time horizon. 2. Define the study area and conduct a recycled water market assessment which defines potential recycled water users, quantifies estimated demand for those users, summarizes water quality needs, and accounts for on-site retrofits. 3. Describe the latest regulatory framework governed by State mandates and laws concerning recycled water. 4. Develop a plan for low-demand, wet season discharge planning which provides for storage and/or reliable year-round disposal of tertiary effluent. 5. Develop and compare alternatives for tertiary

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						treatment technologies to implement at the existing Avenue 54 Wastewater Treatment Plant. 6. Short-list viable alternatives which represent various combinations of treatment and recycled water distribution for use within CWAï¿½s service area and outside CWAï¿½s service area. 7. Document an alternatives selection process in which a preferred alternative is identified. 8. Describe the facilities required for the preferred alternative and develop a timeline for installation of the new facilities. 9. Prepare a capital and life-cycle cost estimate for the preferred alternative. 10. Delineate necessary environmental documentation, interagency agreements, operating permits, market assurances, and financing requirements.
254	Short Term Arsenic Treatment Program	Pueblo Unido	Valley wide Program with focus on the east valley	The Coachella Valley has long endured lack of critical infrastructure, specifically, drinking water for farmworker and low-income families. High levels of arsenic that is geologically (naturally) occurring in the underground source, represents an alarming unhealthy conditions for the residents, and an urgent need for immediate technical solutions. Farmworker families have enabled our local agricultural industry to be one of the few that have remained strong despite our challenging economy. According to the 2008 Riverside County Agricultural Report the industry made a new profit record of 1.3 billion dollars. It also sustains our food system, and provides an enormous support for our local and regional economies. Despite this significant contribution, our communities are still plagued by pervasive poverty and lack of basic infrastructure. The large majority of farmworker and low-income families live in Polanco mobile home	Provide short term implementation of treatment for Arsenic contamination of waters that are not readily connectable to municipal systems. Point of Entry and Point of Use systems are proposed.	The CVATP envisions short term projects and long term connection projects. The long term connection projects are presented in other projects entered into the database. This project description focuses on short term projects primarily point of entry and point of use treatment for arsenic. These systems also reduce hardness, nitrates and other contaminants, if present. These systems have been implemented in the Coachella Valley; they are effective and have low operating costs. These systems are most appropriate for areas that will not be connected to municipal supply in the next 5 years. Further evaluation in the work plan will evaluate the locations, timing and type of system. Pueblo Unido CDC will be coordinating the development and implementation of this program under its existing Agricultural Worker Housing Rehabilitation Program (AWHRP).

Project Id	Project Title	Organization	Describe Project Location	Describe Need for Project	Project Summary	Project Description
				parks (up to 12 units), and in fewer large mobile home parks with an onsite well. Generally, these wells are permitted and logged with the Riverside County Environmental Health Department and the Coachella Valley Water District. A program for arsenic treatment in the Coachella Valley is needed to address the long and short term needs for provision of safe drinking water to rural and remote areas of the valley. Our experience working with this geographical area indicates us that the best viable solution in providing drinking water can be addressed using two main approaches: a) municipal service for cluster communities near to existing water supply systems or in the path of development, and decentralized system to service remote agricultural communities where municipal service is financially unfeasible. This program is not intended to replace municipal service but to provide water quality improvements to disadvantaged communities who cannot be served by municipal services. The program outlined here is focused on the short term projects patterned		AWHRP provides technical assistance and training to farmworker and low-income families to improve the existing infrastructure and bring the Polanco parks up to Riverside Code compliance. The scope of the work includes engineering redesign, redevelopment of domestic water distribution, fire suppression, waste water and electrical system, and road improvements. Additionally, the program has training and education component that consists of helping farmworker families understand the proper monitoring of the quality of the water and functioning of decentralized wastewater systems. The proposed CVATP will be an outstanding resource and it will effectively fit -as a critical component- of the AWHRP. AWHRP examples of currently redevelopment projects include St. Anthony of the Desert that is effectively operating 1500 gallons per day point-of-entry, and three Polanco parks that will require point-of-use systems.
254	Sunbird Mobile Home Park Septic to Sewer Conversion	Coachella Valley Water District	Sunbird Mobile Home Park is located west of Harrison Street, on Echols Road, between Avenues 64 and 66 in Thermal, California.	The purpose of the sewer pipeline project is to provide sewer facilities to the Sunbird Mobile Home Park (Sunbird) in order for Sunbird to discontinue it's use of a septic system. The project will provide a permanent solution to reducing the amount of nitrates, bacteria, viruses and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) migrating towards the aquifer, which is the source of the drinking water supply for the Coachella Valley region. This is a groundwater non-point source pollution reduction project providing sewer improvements in Thermal to protect drinking water in the Coachella Valley.	Sunbird Mobile Home Park is located in the community of Thermal and uses a septic system for sewage disposal. There are approximately 86 units and one community center located on 10 acres. This project would provide sewer facilities to the mobile home park so that the septic system could be eliminated.	The proposed project involves installing approximately 13,000 linear feet of 8-inch and 10-inch diamter gravity sewer pipeline and installing capacity upgrades to CVWD's existing Lift Station 55-21 to serve approximately 86 units and one community center. The proposed gravity sewer pipeline would extend from Sunbird Mobile Home Park, east along Echols Road, to Harrison Street. It would then continue south along Harrison Street to Avenue 66, continue east on Avenue 66 and connect to an existing sewer in Polk Street. The Polk Street sewer pipeline conveys flows to CVWD's lift station 55-21 then eventually to CVWD's Water Reclamation Plant 4 on Fillmore Street via an 18-inch diameter force main. The project will provide a

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						permanent solution to reducing the amount of nitrates, bacteria, viruses and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) migrating towards the aquifer, which is the source of the drinking water supply for the Coachella Valley region. This is a groundwater non-point source pollution reduction project providing sewer improvements in Thermal to protect drinking water in the Coachella Valley.
255	Irrigation Pipeline Replacements	Coachella Valley Water District	The irrigation pipeline projects are located in the agricultural area of the Eastern Coachella Valley (Avenue 66 between Van Buren and Harrison Streets and Polk Street/Avenue 52 area).	The Irrigation Pipeline Replacement project is necessary to prevent wasteful irrigation practices and to ensure that limited Colorado River supplies are efficiently used to meet demand and to help reduce the burden on the overdrafted Coachella Valley groundwater basin. Replacing leaking irrigation pipelines will provide a source of supply for municipal treatment of Colorado River Supplies.	The Irrigation Pipeline Replacement program will prevent wasteful irrigation practices by replacing approximately 6,800 feet of existing, leaking irrigation pipelines to ensure that limited Colorado River supplies are efficiently used to meet demand and to help reduce the burden on the overdrafted Coachella Valley groundwater basin.	The project involves replacing the following four irrigation pipeline sections to reduce leaks and wasteful irrigation practices: 1. Lateral No. 123.45-6.0, phase 2. Replace 1,320 feet of an existing 12-inch diameter concrete pipeline with a new 12-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipeline. The irrigation pipeline begins 1,320 feet west of Harrison Street and extends north 1,320 feet. 2. Lateral No. 123.45-6.0, phase 3. Replace 1,350 feet of an existing 12-inch diameter concrete pipeline with a new 12-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipeline. The irrigation pipeline connects to Lateral No. 123.45-6.0, phase 2 and extends east 1,350 feet to Harrison Street. 3. Lateral No. 102.3, phase 1. Replace 1,500 feet of an existing 20-inch diameter concrete pipeline with a new 24-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipeline. The irrigation pipeline begins approximately 2,600 feet west of Fillmore Street and extends another 1,500 feet to the west along Avenue 52. 4. Lateral 102.3, phase 2. Replace 2,640 feet of an existing 16-inch diameter concrete pipeline with a new 12-inch

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						diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipeline. The irrigation pipeline connects to Lateral 102.3-6.0, phase 1 and extends south another 2,640 feet.

Project Id	Project Title	Organization	Describe Project Location	Describe Need for Project	Project Summary	Project Description
256	Mid-Valley Pipeline, Phase 2	Coachella Valley Water District	The Project includes constructing connections from the Mid-Valley Pipeline to up to three golf course developments. The golf courses may include Desert Horizons in Indian Wells, The Lakes Country Club in Palm Desert, Marriott Shadow Ridge in Palm Desert and Chaparall Country Club in Palm Desert.	This project is a continuing effort to have Coachella Valley golf courses use an alternate water supply (i.e., recycled water and/or Colorado River water) rather than pump their water supply from the overdrafted Coachella Valley aquifer via private wells. The Coachella Valley aquifer is annually overdrafted by approximately 100,000 to 150,000 acre-feet per year. If non-potable water is made available to golf courses in lieu of groundwater, the overdraft could be significantly reduced. The sources of non-potable water available for golf course irrigation include recycled municipal effluent and Colorado River Water. The Mid-Valley Pipeline Final Concept Paper by GEI Consultants, October 2005, identified 50 golf courses that could be served by a non-potable distribution system which would provide recycled municipal effluent from CVWD's Palm Desert Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 and Colorado River water from the Coachella Canal.	The Mid-Valley Pipeline is a proposed non-potable water distribution system to provide recycled municipal effluent and Colorado River water for golf course irrigation in lieu of groundwater. There are over 100 golf courses in the Coachella Valley using an average of approximately 1,000 AFY each. This project involves connecting up to 4 golf courses, which could reduce demand on ground water by approximately 4,000 AFY annually.	The Mid Valley Pipeline is a non-potable water distribution system designed to convey recycled water and Colorado River water to Golf Courses for irrigaion in lieu of groundwater. This is a multi-phase project estimated at a total cost of approximately $75 million. Phase 1 is complete and consists of a booster station at the Coachella Canal in Indio, approximately 7 miles of 54-inch pipeline along the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel, and 90 acre-feet of storage reservoirs at CVWD's Water Reclamation Plant No. 10 (WRP 10). Phase 1 pumps Colorado River water from the canal to the existing WRP 10 recycled water distribution system which serves 8 golf courses. Colorado River water augments the recycled water supply in summer months when golf course irrigation demand exceeds recycled water supply. Phase II is estimated to cost $2 million and consists of expanding CVWD's WRP 10 distribution system to serve 4 golf courses with an average demand of 1000 AFY each. Additional phases are proposed to be developed to ultimately connect up to 50 golf courses to the Mid-Valley Pipeline.
257	Shady Lane Sewer Improveme nt Project	City of Coachella Water Authority	Project is located south of 54th Avenue and east of Shady Lane near the address of 54596 Shady Lane, Coachella, CA. Project is in the sphere of influence of the Cityâ€™s wastewater collection system. Project service area represents an 8.8 acre underserved	Wastewater effluent from project community is collected onsite by failing septic tanks. Failing septic tanks compromise the integrity of an onsite private well, which decreases quality of the communityâ€™s only potable water supply.	Proposed project connects 86 disadvantaged households to the Cityâ€™s existing wastewater collection system and abates failing onsite wastewater disposal systems. Project provides effluent for expanded nonpotable water reuse.	Proposed sewer improvements include installation of approximately 3,300 linear feet of 8-inch diameter gravity sewer main, approximately 500 linear feet of 4-inch diameter force main, approximately 14 manholes, and 86 lateral service connections with a diameter of 4 inches. Wastewater will flow by gravity westerly in the community towards Shady Lane, and then northerly to south of 54th Avenue. A new manhole in Shady Lane immediately south of 54th Avenue will serve as a wet well for sewer pumps to lift the flow through a short force main to a new manhole installed in the

Project Id	Project Title	Organization	Describe Project Location	Describe Need for Project	Project Summary	Project Description
			mobile home community of 86 lots.			existing sewer main in 54th Avenue.
258	Coachella Water Conservation Program	City of Coachella Water Authority	Within the city limits and sphere of influence of the City of Coachella.	The 20x2020 Plan determined that California residents need to reduce the amount of water each person uses per day (i.e., per capita daily consumption) in order to continue to have enough water support the growing population. This reduction of 20 percent per capita use by the year 2020 is supported by legislation passed in November 2009 (SBx7-7 Steinberg) and has been incorporated into the Urban Water Management Planning act. To comply with the 20x2020 Plan, the Urban Water Management Planning Act requires that water suppliers calculate a baseline water use and baseline reduction targets of 10 percent by 2015 and by 20 percent by 2020. Assembly Bill (AB) 1420 further amended the Urban Water Management Planning Act to condition eligibility for water management grants and loans on implementing fourteen demand management measures (DMMs) listed in Water Code Â§10631(f). These DMMs correspond to the fourteen best management practices (BMPs) listed and described in the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).	The Coachella Water Conservation Program is a multifaceted program consisting of a suite of conservation programs and activities designed to increase efficiency, reduce future water demand, and assist the City of Coachella in meeting the requirements of the 20x2020 Plan.	The Coachella Water Conservation Program is designed to bring water conservation activities to an accessible level to a wide range of constituents throughout the region, through outreach, water audits, and various mechanisms to assist in implementation of water conservation methods.

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259	Drinking Water Hexavalent Chromium Removal Demonstration Facilities	Coachella Valley Water District	The project request includes work to identify representative locations within the Whitewater River (Indio) and Mission Creek Subbasins to demonstrate hexavalent chromium (Cr6) removal from community water system sources with variable water quality characteristics found in the Coachella Valley. A source location in Palm Desert, California where pilot testing is occurring is used below.	Hexavalent chromium (Cr6) occurs naturally throughout most of the Coachella Valley at levels above the California public health goal of 0.02 micrograms per liter (ug/L). Approximately one-third of California's monitored community water system drinking water sources with Cr6 levels at or above 10 ug/L occur in the Coachella Valley. California Department of Public Health Services is developing a drinking water maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Cr6 that is expected to be promulgated as early as mid-2014. Historically, California drinking water MCLs become effective when promulgated increasing the likehood that a large number of community water system sources in the Coachella Valley will exceed the Cr6 MCL until treatment facilities are installed. Bench and pilot testing of Cr6 removal technologies is ongoing at several community water system sources within the Coachella Valley as part of a CVWD and Water Research Foundation funded project (Water Research Foundation Project #4445) to identify effective Cr6 removal technologies and develop a uniform approach to prepare drinking water Cr6 compliance plans. Available information indicates variable water quality characteristics found in Coachella Valley sources can impact the effectivenes of Cr6 removal technologies. Constructing representative Cr6 removal demonstration facilities will facilitate more timely compliance with the pending California drinking water MCL for Cr6.	Complete project siting studies, environmental assessments, design and construction of Cr6 removal demonstration facilities at 5 locations representative of variable water quality characteristics where elevated levels of naturally occurring Cr6 is found in Coachella Valley groundwater.	This project would use the results of ongoing bench and pilot Cr6 removal tests to identify the best available technology for meeting the Cr6 drinking water MCL for variable water quality conditions found in Coachella Valley groundwater sources. Five representative sources would be identified based on regional water quality differences. Environmental assessments and design work would be completed for each site. Cr6 removal facilities would be constructed at each site to demonstrate effective Cr6 removal and supply potable drinking water to local communities. Technologies currently under assessment as part of Water Research Foundation Project #4445 include reduction coagulation filtration (RCF), weak-base anion exchange (WBA), absorption, and strong-base anion exchange (SBA). Different technologies may be needed at representative community water system sources in the Coachella Valley due to the impact of variable water quality characteristics on technology effectiveness. Waste management considerations at each representative site are an important driver in technology selection and developing an effective Cr6 compliance plan. CVWD has constructed three full-scale facilities to remove naturally occurring arsenic from groundwater in the eastern Thermal subarea within the Coachella Valley. These facilities are also effective at removing Cr6 from the unique water quality conditions occurring in this area. Experience gained implementing this arsenic compliance strategy will benefit the project.

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260	Arsenic and Fluoride Wellhead Treatment/ Removal Feasibility Study	City of Coachella Water Authority	Project is located within the city limits and sphere of influence of the City of Coachella.		Determine the cost benefit of using activated alumina to treat/remove fluoride and arsenic from all City owned wells.	Project involves development of a study as a byproduct of a regional wellhead treatment pilot program.
261	Non-potable water Use Expansion	Coachella Valley Water District	Easten Coachella Valley within the area known as Improvement Distrcit No. 1 for non-potable irrigation water distribution.	Non-Potable canal water and recycled water are significant water supply sources for the Coachella Valley. One of the underlying principals of Coachella Valley Groundwater Management is to reduce overdraft, by reducing groundwater pumping. This may be achieved by conversion of groundwater pumpers to non-potable water. Agricultuire acounts for approximately 70% of the water use in the Coachella Valley. About 20 percent of that demand or 66,000 AFY is supplied by groundwater pumping. In addition at least 9 golf courses in the eastern Coachella Valley use and estimated 9,000 AFY of groundwater. This project will provide funding incentives for major groundwater pumpers in the eastern Coachella Valley to connect to the existin non-potable irrigation system and discontinue groundwater use.	Identify major groundwater pumpers with access to existing non-potable irrigation system and connect them to the irrigation system so that they are no longer dependent on groundwater which is currently in overdraft. Pumpers who will be targed for conversion are mostly agriculture and golf whos water supply needs are limited to non-potable water supply.	CVWD recently connected two farming groups to canal water for a total savings of almost 10,000 afy. A third location of expansion of canal water delivery is the Oasis area which did not receive canal water when the original irrigationsystem was constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. In addition agriculture exists within the Cities of Coachella and Indio that could be converted from groundwater to canal water.
262	Environmental Justice and Equity Through Water Pollution Prevention in Eastern Coachella Valley	The Esperanza Youth and Family Center	The project will be implemented in the cities of Coachella, Thermal, Oasis, and Mecca.	From our community involvement in environmental justice work in Eastern Coachella Valley, there are appears to be a high concentration of water pollutants that are being released at high concentration in the drinking water of Eastern Coachella Communities. The most frequent water pollutants found are arsenic, chromium-6 and nitrates water pollutants. Arsenic is a dangerous water pollutant that can cause increase risks of cancer in the skin, lungs, bladder, and kidney as well as other skin changes such as hyperkeratosis, and pigmentation changes. In the case of chromium-6, the EPA has proposed to classify	The principal objectives of the project are to provide scientific documentation to support the need for reduced pollution of water in environmentally burdened areas; as well as the need to foster partnerships that involve meaningful open dialogue between local government officials and industrial facility and community representatives. The program will also have a community based component with the Environmental Youth	Our program seeks to develop an educational program about the health effect of water contamination in the health of residents living in Easter Coachella Valley. Our program will develop a community survey to gather information about residentsâ€™ knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, practices, behaviors, and concerns about water pollution. The survey will be distributed the first four months to residents living in identified areas of water pollution in Eastern Coachella Valley. In addition, we will gather community concerns through interviews with residents, local officials,

Project Id	Project Title	Organization	Describe Project Location	Describe Need for Project	Project Summary	Project Description
				chromium-6 as a likely carcinogenic to humans when ingested. Moreover, humans are subject to nitrate toxicity, with infants being especially vulnerable to methemoglobinemia. Methemoglobinemia can lead to generalized lack of oxygen in organ tissue due to nitrate metabolizing triglycerides present at higher concentrations than at other stages of development. Methemoglobinemia in infants is known as blue baby syndrome. According to permitting data, there are 24 permitted water systems in East Coachella Valley that exceed the maximum containment levels for arsenic, and there could be over 100 unpermitted water systems exceeding these allowable arsenic levels and other pollutant water contaminants. This information is important and beneficial to both the environmentally-burdened community members in East Coachella Valley and industrial and agricultural representatives and community representatives because it provides the scientific documentation that supports the need to reduce pollution at the source by reducing these water pollutants.	Alliance of the Eastern Coachella Valley, in which high school teen volunteers study environmental water issues related to the water pollution of Eastern Coachella Valley. The program stresses interaction with community members, and community groups, as well career development for teens. The purpose of the partnerships would be to use educational information to find innovative approaches in regards to water pollution of these communities that would be incorporated into the CVRWMG water plan.	and government agency staff. Other measures include local media coverage, community meetings, and community forums. Furthermore, we will compile and Environmental Health Education and Water Pollution Needs Assessment that includes environmental investigation, information about cancer, and other health concerns, community survey results, conclusions and recommendations, site maps, fact sheets, photographs, and table. Finally, we will develop an educational program covering the following important aspects: 1) The health effects of water contamination in Eastern Coachella Valley, 2) Exacerbation of existing health conditions in Eastern Coachella Valley, 3) Psychological effects of water contamination in Eastern Coachella Valley, 4) Start the process to develop a Water Pollution Prevention Plan for Eastern Coachella Valley underserved communities. Our program will start the process to develop a Water Pollution Prevention Plan for Eastern Coachella Data taking in consideration the research we performed in the initial months of the project. The program will look for additional sources of funding to develop a Water pollution Prevention Plan for Eastern Coachella Valley. The program will reserve space/conference rooms at local community organizations recommended by community members. These conference rooms will be utilized in the performance of the Environmental Forums. After collecting and analyzing the

Project Id	Project Title	Organization	Describe Project Location	Describe Need for Project	Project Summary	Project Description
263	Avenue 64 at Dyke 4 Recharge Water Prooject	Torres Martinez DCI	Avenue 64 and Dyke 4 Recharge area.	These 33 homes, a church with 50 parisioners, a park, a ball field and a cemetary are receiving discharge water from the Colorado River recharge project and there is no way to blend the water. Bottled water has been delivered for 10 years due to the levels of contaminants in the water. The homes are virtually receiving raw Colorado River water due to the recharge from CVWD (Coachella Valley Water District). Currently the TDS is off the charts high and the Ammonium Perchlorate is at a 6.9 level. No water treatment is provided except maintenance of a chlorine residual for disinfection. The bacjkup well also functions in a basic way. It is only operable manually; there are no automatic controls. It is not disinfected when it is operated - it pumps directly into the old water storage tank with no chlorine injection. There is no flow meter, and the well is not vented. Water Outages; The Tribe reports water outages several times per month. The community is served by ground - level water storage tanks, which provides pressure to the system with booster pumps and a hydropneumatic tank. There is no gravity fed water supply. There is no single cause for the water outages. Sometimes they are related to power surges or loss of commerical power. Sometimes they are related to failure of the booster pumps or failure of the primary well pump (currently offline). The recurring water outages are not only an invonvenience to homeowners in the subdivision; they represent a real risk to human health. When a water system has an outage and loses postive pressure, groundwater, drainage water, or sewer collected near water pipes can infiltrate into the water distribution system. Given the failing septic systems in the community there	The homes will be hooked up to an existing water line provided by Coachella Valley Water District at the Avenue 62 water trunk. This water is filtered and blended. This project will eliminate virtually raw Colorado River water into the homes. Because it is sitting on a recharge site, there is no way to eliminate the contaminates. The ammonium perchlorate was recently tested and the results were at 6.9 ppb exceeding California State Standards.	The homes will be hooked up to an existing water line provided by Coachella Valley Water District at the Avenue 62 water trunk. This water is filtered and blended. This project will eliminate virtually raw Colorado River water into the homes. Because it is sitting on a recharge site, there is no way to eliminate the contaminates. The ammonium perchlorate was recently tested and the results were at 6.9 ppb exceeding California State Standards.

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				is a good chance that raw sewage can infiltrate into the water distribution system. This is a 100% Tribal project.		
264	Torres Martinez Sewer Extension Project Avenue 64	Torres Martinez DCI	Avenue 64 and Dyke 4 Recharge Area - Thermal Subbasin	This housing community sits directly adjacent to the Dyke 4 recharge area and needs to be taken off of septic tanks and put onto the adjacent nearby sewer connections.	This project will take 30 homes off of septic tanks that have regular septic failures and hook them up to a reliable sewage line operated by the Coachella Valley Water District. This is crucial because these homes are located at the head of the watershed to the valley where CVWD has a recharge project that supplies the lower valley drinking water, agricultural water and commercial usage.	This project will take 30 homes off of septic tanks that have regular failures and hook them up to a reliable sewage line operated by the Coachella Valley Water District. This is crucial because these homes are located at the head of the watershed to the valley where CVWD has a recharge project that supplies the lower valley drinking water, agricultural water and commercial usage. This project would be located entirely on Torres-Martinez tribal lands, and would serve tribal members.
265	Groundwater Quality Protection Project - Sub-Area D2	Mission Springs Water District	The project is located within the Northeast portion of MSWD's service area, more specifically, North of 8th Street, East of Cactus Drive, West of Bernardo Way and South of 16th Street.	Eliminate septic tanks that threaten contamination of groundwater supplies, by expansion of MSWD wastewater collection system and wastewater treatment plant. Protect hot mineral water which is the economic basis of the community's spa industry.	Complete construction of wastewater collection system in Assessment District 12 Sub Area D2 which will connect 564 parcels to the MSWD system and abate 382 on-site septic systems.	Area D2 is part of a larger assessment district, which voters passed in 2004. In creating the Assessment District, voters provided $28 million of match funding which expires in 2014. Engineering design of the 10 sub areas that make up the assessment district is complete and funds are needed for construction. The project will abate septic systems and protect both the drinking water supplies and the hot water that is the basis of the spa economy for the city of DHS and the Coachella Valley. In some parts of the city, the septic tank density is 2.3 to 2.8 times the density recommended by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
266	Groundwater Quality Protection Project	Mission Springs Water District	MSWD Service Area	Eliminate septic tanks that threaten contamination of groundwater supplies, by expansion of MSWD wastewater collection system and wastewater treatment plant. Protect hot mineral water which is the economic basis of the community's spa industry.	Complete construction of wastewater collection system in Assessment District 12 Sub Areas A, G, H, I, J, and K which will connect 2,700 parcels to the MSWD system and abate over 1,200 on-site septic systems.	Areas A, G, H, I, J, and K are part of a larger assessment district, which voters passed in 2004. In creating the Assessment District, voters provided $28 million of match funding which expires in 2014. Engineering design of the 10 sub areas that make up the assessment district is complete and funds are needed for construction. The project will abate septic systems and protect both the

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						drinking water supplies and the hot water that is the basis of the spa economy for the city of DHS and the Coachella Valley. In some parts of the city the septic tank density is 2.3 to 2.8 times the density recommended by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
267	Well Replacement	Mission Springs Water District	The project is located in the Northwest portion of MSWD's service area, more specifically, near the intersection of Little Morongo Avenue and Pierson Boulevard.	MSWD is experiencing uranium contamination in concentrations greater than 20 pCi/L in the northerly portions of its service area. As such, MSWD has limited production from Well 28 and placed it on standby.	Well 42 will replace lost capacity at Well 28 due to uranium contamination.	Drill replacement well.
268	Little Morongo Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant	Mission Springs Water District	The project is located within the Southeast portion of MSWD's service area, more specifically along the West side of Little Morongo Road, between 19th Avenue and 20th Avenue.	The proposed project will eliminate septic tanks that threaten contamination of groundwater supplies, by the implimentation of a new assessment district, expansion of MSWD wastewater collection system, and the construction of a Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The RWWTP is needed to for existing facilities and to prepare for proposed industrial and commercial developments in the area.	The proposed project will include the design and construction of a 1.0 MG Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. At this time, funding is requested for the design phase of the RWWTP.	MSWD has identified a 2.3 square mile area, located off I-10 Freeway and Indian Canyon Drive, to be part of a new sewer assessment district in order to eliminate on-site sewer disposal systems and construction of a Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The creation of the Assessment District will provided future match funding to complete the proposed project and wastewater collection system. Feasibility studies has been completed for the RWWTP and the District is moving forward withj plant design. The project will abate septic systems and protect both the drinking water supplies and the hot water that is the basis of the spa economy for the city of DHS and the Coachella Valley. In some parts of the city, the septic tank density is 2.3 to 2.8 times the density recommended by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

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269	Little Tuscany Sewer Improvements	Palm Springs	In the City of Palm Springs at Milo Drive, Janis Drive, Vista Drive, Palermo Drive and Leonard Road.	The residential subdivision, categorized as a Disadvantaged Community (DAC) of approximately 70 homes, located South of Racquet Club and West of N. Palm Canyon Drive on the lower portion of the Chino Cone is without a public sewer system. These homes continue to operate on privately owned septic systems. With many homes constructed 30 to 40 years ago, some septic tanks have failed. Given the rocky terrain, finding suitable replacement leach fields for septic systems can be difficult. Over the long term, impairment of groundwater quality exists due to the potential for septic systems to fail and wastewater to percolate into the water table. Providing public sewers to these homes will allow property owners to connect directly to a publicly maintained sewer system, and avoid the problems associated with poorly maintained or failing septic systems, where untreated effluent is leached directly into the ground potentially contaminating groundwater. By capturing and containing the additional wastewater from this community, the City can effectively provide better assurance of water quality for the region and increase the amount of effluent available for recycling.	Installation of approximately 4,200 linear feet of public sewer system with lateral connections up to the property line to approximately 70 homes converting privately maintained septic systems to a publicly maintained sewer system. The project is located along the streets of Milo Drive, Janis Drive, Vista Drive, Palermo Drive and Leonard Road giving residences of this area the ability to directly connect to a public sewer.	Construction of 8" V.C.P. with 4" laterals up to property lines connecting to the City of Palm Springs public sewer system within the 70+ enclave of homes commonly referred to as "Little Tuscany", located on Milo Drive, Janis Drive, Vista Drive, Palermo Drive and Leonard Road. This residential subdivision of approximately 70 homes, located South of Racquet Club Road and West of N. Palm Canyon Drive on the lower portion of the Chino Cone is without a public sewer system. With many homes constructed 30 to 40 years ago, some septic tanks have failed, and given the rocky terrain, finding suitable replacement leach fields for septic systems can be difficult. Over the long term, impairment of groundwater quality exists due to the potential for septic systems to fail and wastewater to percolate into the water table. Installation of public sewers to these homes will allow the properties to connect directly to a publicly maintained sewer system.

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270	1. Project Title: Pierce Community Infrastructure - Sewer Sanitary Collection System (North)	Pueblo Unido CDC	The proposed project is located south of Avenue 66 and north of Avenue 70 in the Oasis Community, in a portion of Section 21, Township 7 South, Range 8 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (See Figure 1)	Existing mobile home parks in the community of Oasis along Pierce Street, typically utilize individual on-site wastewater facilities that are inadequate and do not meet current minimum standards and are in need of replacement. The presence of high groundwater and poor percolation rates in the vicinity, can negatively impact the operation of an onsite wastewater treatment system, especially when shallow groundwater wells are used. The elevated groundwater can cause the system to fail and significantly degrade the surrounding groundwater quality that is the mainstream use for drinking water. CVWD analyzed water quality data from wells and found the water quality in the area indicate high levels of arsenic, fluoride, TDS, and nitrate. The projectï¿½s connection to the CVWDï¿½s wastewater collection system ensures public health, preserves valuable water resources and diminishes the possibility for ground water contamination.	CVWD's Water Reclamation Plant No. 4 located north of the existing community has adequate capacity to provide for the generated flows of the proposed project as well as existing customers. Once the proposed wastewater facilities are constructed they will be transferred to CVWD. CVWD will own, operate and maintain the onsite and off-site sewage collection system. CVWD provides sanitation (wastewater) service to approximately 100,000 customers. CVWD's wastewater system includes six water reclamation facilities, 35 lift stations, 150 miles of sewage force mains and 1,101 miles of gravity sewer main lines. A monthly sanitation charge will support ongoing operation and maintenance expenses.	Funding for the proposed project will cover construction costs to provide sewer sanitary collection system to existing mobile home parks in the vicinity and address the substandard septic systems, and sewage lagoons. Construcion: 1. 2,640 feet of 8-inch gravity sewer line from Oasis Park easterly along Avenue 70 to Pierce Street 2. 5,270 feet of 12-inch gravity sewer from the intersection at Avenue 70 and Pierce Street northerly along Pierce Street to Avenue 68, connect to Polancos and Duro mobile home parks at Avenue 68 3. Sewage lift station at the northeast corner of Avenue 68 and Pierce Street 4. 5,200 feet of 6-inch sewer force main from the lift station northerly along Pierce Street to Avenue 66 5. 1,000 feet of sewage force main from Pierce Street and Avenue 66 to CVWDï¿½s 10-inch force main at the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. The existing force main will transfer the sewage to WRP-4

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271	San Antonio del Desierto - Sewer Sanitary Collection System Extension	Pueblo Unido CDC	The existing San Antonio del Desierto (St. Anthony Trailer Park) consists of a 95 unit mobile home park serving farm worker and low income families. It is located on a 32-acre site at 67-075 Highway 111 just south of the unincorporated community of Mecca, east of Lincoln Street, and North of Avenue 68th.	The main purpose of this project is to replace the existing substandard onsite wastewater lagoons system at the site and provide sewer sanitary system to the residents. Currently, the wastewater lagoons are in close proximity with the existing park creating an environmental health issue for the residents. Additionally, the lagoons are out of the property boundaries which add an ownership conflict in providing sewer sanitary services. The project has an approved Conditional Use Permit which requires as condition of approval to connect to the Coachella Valley Water District force main located about 5,200 feet north of the existing mobile home park within two years after CUP's approval. Additionally, the conditions of approvals include the abandonment of existing sewer lagoons.	CVWDâ€™s Water Reclamation Plant No. 4 located west of the existing mobile home park has adequate capacity to provide for the generated flows of the proposed project as well as existing customers. Once the proposed wastewater facilities are constructed they will be transferred to CVWD. CVWD will own, operate and maintain the onsite and off-site sewage collection system. CVWD provides sanitation (wastewater) service to approximately 100,000 customers. CVWDâ€™s wastewater system includes six water reclamation facilities, 35 lift stations, 150 miles of sewage force mains and 1,101 miles of gravity sewer main lines. A monthly sanitation charge will support ongoing operation and maintenance expenses.	The project proposes the installation of a gravity sewer pipeline, lift station and a sewer force main pipeline that will collect wastewater from the San Antonio del Desierto which population is about 700 people. The proposed project will provide sewer service to the residents and transfer the wastewater to the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Water Reclamation Plant No. 4 (WRP-4). The proposed pipelines will be installed within the road rights-of-way along Lincoln Street. The gravity sewer pipeline begins at the San Antonio del Desierto & Lincoln Street and extends southerly to the intersection of Avenue 68 connecting to the proposed lift station on a half-acre site within the intersection of Lincoln Street and Avenue 68. A sewer force main pipeline will extend from the lift station northerly along Lincoln Street to Avenue 66 and connect to an existing 18-inch sewer force main pipeline, located at the intersection of Avenue 66 and Lincoln Street Pierce Street (east of the Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel) which ultimately connects to WRP-4.
272	Cathedral City South City Improvement District (SCID) Groundwater Protection Project	City of Cathedral City	Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) Service Area: The project is within four (4) Disadvantaged Neighborhoods within the City of Cathedral City South City Improvement District area: 1. Square Mile 2. Whispering Palms, 3. Corregidor, and 4.	The Cathedral City South City Improvement District Groundwater Protection project will improve regional groundwater quality by providing design and engineering for a sewer system that will ultimately eliminate the use of 450 aged, on-site septic systems within four disadvantaged neighborhoods in Cathedral City. Over the past 15 years, the City of Cathedral City has initiated and successfully implemented similar groundwater protection projects to permanently eliminate over 3,000 aged septic systems. The South City area is the last remaining 'unsewered' areas within Cathedral City. Cathedral City needs $397,000 to match a	Cathedral City South City Improvement District (SCID) Groundwater Protection project will protect groundwater in the Coachella Valley by providing design and engineering for 450 aged septic systems to permanently eliminate pollutants within Cathedral City disadvantaged neighborhoods that have had no access to a public sewer system.	The project will provide design and engineering for approximately four miles (23,000 linear feet) of 8" sewer main pipeline at an approximate depth of 8-10 feet with 4" and 6" laterals and manholes within public right-of-way serving 450 homes in Cathedral City disadvantaged neighborhoods that have had no access to a public sewer system. The California State Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 7 (RWQCB-7) Strategic Plan has stated goals to reduce septic system usage in order to protect area ground water. RWQCB-7 studies have shown

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			Sunny Lane.	Federal EPA Grant of $485,000 that was awarded in 2011 to the South City septic groundwater projection/septic elimination project. The City relied on Redevelopment Agency funds for the required local match; however, due to the State of California's elimination of Redevelopment Agencies, the City has been left with no matching funds. The City's budget is extremely tight and has had to face two rounds of lay-offs in the past two years. Cathedral City is requesting IRWM funding so that the $485,000 Federal EPA grant will not be lost. Keeping the EPA grant will benefit the disadvantaged neighborhoods in the City, as well as the region.		that effluent from septic systems in Cathedral City neighborhoods is contributing to groundwater quality degradation through high concentrations of Nitrates, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Bacteria and Viruses in the groundwater supply within the Coachella Valley underground aquifer. This aquifer is the main source of drinking water for residents in the Coachella Valley in Riverside County. The groundwater from the Coachella Valley Aquifer provides municipal, industrial and agricultural water supply in the region. The project will provide a sewer system to replace the 450 aged and poorly maintained septic systems identified as a source of contamination to the groundwater in the Coachella Valley Underground Aquifer. This project provides consistency with RWQCB-7 Watershed Strategic Plan by permanently removing septic systems in Cathedral City from use, stopping further leach activity in the area, and preventing the release of contaminants into the area's groundwater. This project will lead to a permanent reduction of Nitrate, TDS, as well as bacterial and viral contamination in the areaâ€™s groundwater and underground aquifer.